FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ATA COMMENTS ON SFRY'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU061257 Tirana ATA in English 0810 GMT 6 May 87

["The Presidency of SFRY on Yugoslavia's Relations With Neighbouring Countries"]

[Text] Tirana, May 6 (ATA) -- The Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, makes known that a report of the Presidency of Yugoslavia regarding the internal and external policy, to be discussed at the Federative Assembly this month, says that the existence of open problems complicates Yugoslavia's relations with some neighboring countries.

After speaking of the scale of understanding in the relations with Italy and Austria, it is pointed out that regarding the relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary both sides accept the factor of nationalities as "a link that instigates the development of bilateral cooperation and understanding." In the relations with Romania the permanent exchange of views on bilateral and international relations is "an important factor and an impulse for cooperation between the two countries."

The Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations continue to be tense because of the problem of the denial of the existence of Macedonian people and Macedonian minority. Likewise, the report says, the Yugoslav-Greek relations have experienced from time to time development in a negative sense because of the known stands of Greece regarding the Macedonian minority.

Regarding the relations with Albania, after observing that recently there have been taken some positive steps in some fields of bilateral cooperation, now the Presidency too repeats the same stale slogan that "the flagrant interference of Albania in the home affairs of Yugoslavia and the expression of territorial claims on its part are the main obstacles to improve the relations."

After advising the neighboring countries for good behaviours, the Yugoslav Presidency concluded the report with the claim that in this way "Yugoslavia tried to spread the confidence among the Balkan countries and peoples."

PRESS CRITICIZES SFRY ARTICLE ON ALBANIAN HERO

AU051025 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 5 May 87

["'Pearls' of the Anti-Albanian Hysteria"]

[Text] Tirana, May 5 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries a writing by Sokol Gjoka, which says:

The magazine NIN of Belgrade dated April 26, 1987, announces that a certain Spasoje Djakovic has allegedly discovered that the cause of the actual events in Kosovo must be sought in Mic Sokoli. This is what he writes literally: "Mic Sokoli is proclaimed hero of the people, because of the fact that he has been distinguished in the war against the Montenegrins in Play and Gusinje. He was brought from Asia Minor and was proclaimed hero of the people of Albania, and this was done merely because he was born in Bujan, in order to attach a great importance to Bujan." [sentence as received]

Mic Sokoli is a hero, not because he was born in Bujan, but because, as the other prominent fighters of the renaissance, through his struggle and blood shed he has contributed to the freedom and independence of Albania from the Ottoman yoke. But the morbid fantasy of the Great-Serb chauvinism and the hatred for the Albanians are unrestrained.

But who is this Spasoje Djakovic, to whom the Belgrade press generously offers its pages? Spasoje Djakovic is an agent of UDB [acronym for former title of SFRY security services], ex-representative of Rankovic in Kosovo, organizer of the Rankovic tortures in Kosovo who has taken part in them, a known hangman and anti-Albanian.

Certainly, it is not worth polemising with such people, blind chauvinists and pathologic anti-Albanians, spies and provocateurs.

But the question arises: Do they in Belgrade think of solving the problems of Kosovo and improving the relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania through this language and line preached by Spasoje Djakovic?

KORBECI HEADS TRADE DELEGATION TO AUSTRIA

Departs 26 Apr

AU261833 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Today a government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania left for the Republic of Austria, headed by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade.

Signs 1987 Trade Protocol

AU301028 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, April 30 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments was signed in Vienna on April 29, between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Austria.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and for the Austrian side by the minister on economic problems, Robert Graf.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Republic of Austria chrome ore and concentrate, ferro-chrome, electric power, copper wires and cables, knitwear, carpets, etc., and will import chemicals, different machineries and equipment, seeds, steel tubes, etc.

Upon his stay in Austria, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, met with the minister of communications and state industry, Dr. Rudolf Streicher, as well as with the minister of agriculture and forestry, Josef Riegler, with whom he had friendly talks.

Returns 30 Apr

AU011653 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 1 (ATA) -- The Government Trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, returned home from the Republic of Austria on April 30.

SDAR OFFICIALS MEET MALILE, DEPART 17 APR

AU181710 Tirana ATA in English 1104 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, received the member of the Political Bureau of Polisario Front and minister of information of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Ibrahim Hakim with whom he held a warm and friendly talk.

During his stay in our country the member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario Front and minister of information of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Ibrahim Hakim, met and talked with the secretary general of the Democratic Front, Xhorxhi Robo. He paid also visits to work and production centers, as well as to the socio-cultural institutions in the capital.

He left our country on April 17.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV, PRK

AU051035 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 5 (ATA) — The delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the chairman of the Presidency of this Assembly, Petro Dode, which paid an official and friendly visit to the SR of Vietnam and the PR of Cambodia returned home on May 4.

CARCANI SAID TO FAVOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRC TIES

AU181439 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] It has been reported to the Chinese public that Albanian Premier Adil Carcani expressed himself favorably about the development of relations between Albania and China. This provides the strongest confirmation yet of assessments by foreign observers that greater mutual understanding has recently been noticed between China and Albania. Observers conclude that a Sino-Albanian political opening is in the offing.

DAILY CALLS ZHIVKOV PRC VISIT 'MEMORABLE EVENT'

AU062027 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] It is the first time that a Bulgarian party and state leader will step onto the ancient and transformed Chinese territory, will hold meetings and talks with the highest-ranking Chinese party, state, and government leaders, as well as with Chinese working people, and will become closely acquainted with the 1000-year old monuments and contemporary realities of this Asian socialist state inhabited by the world's biggest population. This alone is sufficient to explain the interest with which Bulgarian Communists and all our people welcomed the news about Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to China, sharing their confidence that this will be a memorable event in Bulgarian-Chinese relations.

The Bulgarian working people have always followed the development of this great Asian state that has greatly contributed to human civilization and to the worldwide revolutionary process, and have observed with interest the Chinese people's achievements in building socialism.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are unrelentingly guided by the conviction that our closer cooperation in the struggle for peace and socialism, and against war and imperialism are in conformity with the vital interests of peoples in all socialist countries.

We state with satisfaction that in recent years the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC, between the sociopolitical and mass organizations of the two socialist countries, have been developing and strengthening. Useful mutual visits have been exchanged between parliamentary and government delegations, the contacts between ministries; departments; cultural, scientific, sports, and other institutions and organizations are becoming more and more fruitful. Mutual interest in the approaches and solutions applied by the two countries in socialist construction, as well as in the two people's material and cultural achievements is growing. This explains the ever-expanding scope of bilateral economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries. Sofia and Beijing both justifiably consider that the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation that has been set up is becoming a stable basis for the planned progress of our bilateral cooperation. This is confirmed by the signing of a long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period. [Paragraph continues] and cultural cooperation for 1987 has also been adopted. This plan provides for a series of joint initiatives in the sectors of science, education, culture, health protection, mass media, tourism, and sports.

The difficult international situation and the permanent threat against peace and security in the world request that the states, governments, and peoples should adopt a new way of political thinking and new, realistic attitudes and actions aimed at preventing a thermo-nuclear disaster. Guided by a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the world, the member-countries of the socialist community submitted a proposal for building a comprehensive international security system. Bulgaria resolutely supports Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's new intiatives on the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe, as well as his proposal to consolidate peace and security in the areas of Asia and the Pacific. As an active factor of peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world, Bulgaria positively evaluates the commitment assumed by the PRC not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as well as its opposition to the militarization of outer space. [paragraph continues]

It is obvious that the first Bulgarian-Chinese dialogue at the highest level will map out new cooperation trends between Bulgaria and China in the struggle for disarmament for nuclear disarmament in particular, in the struggle for peaceful space, and for peaceful coexistence.

Our hope is justified that forthcoming Bulgarian-Chinese relations will raise our mutual cooperation to a qualitatively new stage of development. It is with such confidence that the Bulgarian Communists and all working people in our country wish the Bulgarian party and state leader a successful and fruitful visit to socialist China in the interest of our two parties, countries, and peoples, for the benefit of socialism and peace throughout the world.

ATANASOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

AU061923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] On 6 May Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Hungarian side of the Bilateral Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. They exchanged opinions related to implementing the topical tasks of bilateral trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Special attention was devoted to creating joint enterprises and establishing direct relations between trusts and enterprises.

Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Frigyes Berecz, leaders of the two parts of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Commission, signed a protocol on the talks they conducted.

PUBLIC MEETING MARKS LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AU221618 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 22 April begins a 40-minute live relay of a festive meeting in Sofia's Georgi Kirkov hall to mark the 117th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

As the live relay begins the announcer reports that "Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, accompanied by other party and state leaders" take their seats in the honorary presidium. The participants in the meeting greet the leaders with prolonged applause. The Bulgarian and Soviet national anthems are then played.

The proceedings are opened by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, who gives the floor to Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council.

The festive meeting is declared closed at 1540 GMT, after which an orchestra plays the "Internationale."

The announcer lists the names of the following leaders as having attended the meeting: "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria."

Karamanev Speech at Meeting

AU270601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 87 p 2

[Speech by Georgi Karamanev, member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered on 22 April at a meeting in Sofia to mark the 117th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin: "Banner of Revolutionary Restructuring, Peace, and Progress"]

[Text] Dear comrades, today we are commemorating the 117th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a man whose name is inseparably linked with the dawning of a new day for mankind -- socialism.

A theoretician of genius and true follower of the cause of Marx and Engels in the new epoch, founder of the Bolshevik Party, strategist of the revolution, architect of the great socialist state, and universally acknowledged leader of the communists and progressive people throughout the world, Lenin will always remain immortal.

At the time, the great French writer Henri Barbouse wrote: "Lenin is one of the most comprehensive and complete individuals that has ever existed, he truly has no equal among the fighters for the realization of the peoples' age-old aspirations."

Lenin is an entire universe of thoughts, ideas, and visions, which are valid for Russia, and at the same time for all nations that are struggling to build the new social order based on eliminating exploitation and war, on brotherhood and equality, social justice and free creative labor.

Lenin was the first to proclaim the slogan of peace as the ideal and strategic goal of socialism, and the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders as the basic tenet in international relations.

The rejection of this Leninist principle of the peaceful coexistence of states alone would deprive the modern world of the most important ideological and political support for its existence. The main source of hope for humanity's survival is the philosophy of peace created by Lenin; this philosophy is of universal, fateful importance.

Heir to and consistent defender of the revolutionary theory created by Marx and Engels, Lenin made an invaluable contribution to the creative development and enrichment of this theory under the new historical conditions, conforming it to the requirements of the stormy 20th century.

Lenin made outstanding discoveries in science that are of immense importance for the creative development of Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific communism, and the entire field of social science.

He stressed that Marxists must not avert their gaze from actual life and the facts of reality, but must mercilessly destroy the old dogmas and schemes of things. The exceptional strength and authority of Leninism today rest precisely on this uncompromising, consistent struggle against the old canons and standards of thinking, against conservatism and doctrinaire positions, against ossification and fear of the new.

By its insatiable striving toward the truth Leninism became a powerful weapon for the revolutionary renewal and restructuring of the world and for the continuous improvement of socialist society.

The Great October Socialist Revolution formed the apogee of Lenin's great cause.

It is hard to picture what the course of the world revolutionary process would have been without Lenin's wise foresight that the socialist revolution would make its first victorious breakthrough precisely in tsarist Russia, backward and driven by contradictions.

The October Socialist Revolution began a new epoch in mankind's development -- the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism.

The founding of the Soviet Union was a vivid embodiment of Leninist nationalist policy, an example of friendship, equality and mutual aid between the peoples of Russia's vast population, and a path for their merging into the common family of the great Soviet people. This is a phenomenal event, unprecedented in human history.

A great state made its appearance on the map of the world. This state became not only an example for the oppressed, but also a main support of the world revolutionary process, a fortress of peace, progress, and humanism.

Comrades, Lenin's manysided talents and extraordinary qualities as a revolutionary and theoretician, politician and statesman, established him as the universally acknowledged leader of the proletarian revolution that heralded the socialist spring of mankind.

With his encyclopedic knowledge, revolutionary intuition, and talent for human intercourse, he was a unique tribune of the workers and soldiers, seamen and dockers, students and peasants, who loved to talk to him. With authority and sympathy, Lenin drew up the strategy of the trade union, youth, and women's movements, outlining their responsibilities in building the young Soviet Republic, for forming the socialist personality, and establishing the socialist way of life. During the very first years following the revolution -- years of intervention, poverty, and ruin -- Lenin declared that the children were "the only privileged class" in Soviet Russia. What a noble and humane precept!

Esteemed comrades, the road covered by the Soviet Union during 7 decades of CPSU leadership is truly remarkable! For the first time in mankind's history a society was created whose main and unchanging aim is the happiness and prosperity of the working man. His interests and needs were made the center of state policy and the entire development of society.

As a result of the unprecedented construction accomplished within the shortest time and with the greatest elan, the Soviet country eliminated the centuries-old backwardness and poverty inherited from Tsarist Russia once and for all and became a powerful, modern socialist state. Soviet man, as a soldier and worker, accomplished unique heroic deeds during the Great Patriotic War and defeated fascism to rescue mankind from the Nazi plague. With selfless devotion and heroism in overcoming tremendous postwar difficulties, and in spite of privations and suffering, the Soviet people rebuilt their country from the ruins of destruction, and increased its power and prestige throughout the world. The Soviet people transformed their homeland into the mainstay of peace and human progress.

The strength of Leninist ideas and Leninist principles brilliantly manifested itself once more in the remarkable decisions of the April plenum of the CPSU Central Congress, and the 1987 January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In these historic decisions, Lenin's party determined the stage of development which Soviet society is now entering as a stage of decisive and profound changes. In the spirit of Lenin's instruction that theory should exactly reflect all the contradictions that exist in life, the CPSU soberly pointed out the necessity of a decisive restructuring in the political, economic, social, and intellectual spheres, and the need for a thorough and comprehensive innovation of Soviet society. This new line of the CPSU reflects in a Leninist manner the qualitatively new goals and prospects for the life of the fraternal, Soviet people.

With Leninist perspicacity, the CPSU Central Committee links the thorough restructuring in all spheres to the strategy of accelerated socioeconomic development through the optimal use of all advantages and opportunities offered by the socialist social system. Restructuring gives priority and attaches imortance to the practical creative spirit of the working masses. It promotes the comprehensive development of democracy and socialist self-management, and it emphasizes the decisive role of the human factor. In the sector of the Soviet economy, intensification is treated with priority attention as the chief instrument of acceleration, of the application of economic methods likely to stimulate the innovative spirit and socialist enterprise, as well as a businesslike partnership between science and practical work, between labor and intellectual activities. Following the 1985 April plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress, important, positive changes occurred in Soviet society -- the trend of development changed, the atmosphere of life, the social pace of development, as well as relations among people, and people's attitudes to work all have changed. The accelerated development of Soviet society is not a theoretical postulate but a realistic program of action, dictated by the objective needs of live in Soviet Society.

The correctness of the Leninist line of restructuring that has been adopted is confirmed by the results during the first post congress year. The national income obtained in the USSR during that period increased by 4.1 percent compared with the 3.9 percent envisaged by the plan, and the average annual growth for the 11th 5-year plan period amounts to 3.6 percent. Industrial production has grown considerably, by 4.9 percent, or one-third compared with the average annual growth of the previous 5-year plan period. Labor productivity in the Soviet Union increased by 4.6 percent compared with 4.1 percent envisaged by plan. Similar successes were achieved in the agricultural sector and in all economic spheres as well.

The 27th CPSU Congress gave a considerable impetus to priority developments in the social sphere, to better satisfy the people's needs, improve their intellectual assets and cultural standards, overcome negative phenomena, and show more clearly the profoundly humanitarian nature of the socialist system. Beyond doubt, the society's assets must be fairly distributed. The chief problem today, however, is that assets should be increased, that they should be multiplied -- in other words, man will obtain even more benefits, if he is willing to invest more efforts in society. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently pointed out that the ultimate goal of restructuring is to secure a better life for the Soviet people and provide higher models of social organization and social justice. This is not a utopian theory, not a sober evaluation of a thoroughly analyzed forecast.

The Leninist principles on people's power, openness, and self-criticism, and on coordination of word and deed, are becoming increasingly apparent.

This is an expression of the democracy of Soviet society both in the sphere of production and in human relations as an indispensable condition and import factor in the struggle for the innovation of socialist society.

The Soviet people have adopted the party strategy of innovation as their own vital cause. Lenin's great homeland continues its inexorable advance toward communism at an accelerated and dynamic pace, with great optimism and real accomplishments! The 1987 January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee had a tremendous impact on the implementation of the strategy of acceleration, the successful accomplishment of restructuring, the development of socialist democracy, and the perfection of cadre policy in accordance with the requirements of this historic period of profound change.

The January plenum, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, "confirmed once more how important it is to develop the Marxist-Leninist theory creatively and to tackle the problems of socialist construction in an innovative manner, in accordance with the new realities of social progress and the specific conditions in each country."

We, the Bulgarian Communists and working people, citizens of the People' Republic of Bulgaria, once again express our solidarity with the conclusions drawn by the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and we wholeheartedly support and welcome them.

We are absolutely certain that the process of restructuring Soviet society initiated by Lenin's party will increase the Soviet Union's economic power and will give new dynamism and new dimensions to the atmosphere of Soviet life and have a beneficial influence on the further, dynamic development of the worldwide socialist system.

Comrades, the name and cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin are infinitely precious and close to the hearts of Bulgarian Communists and all the Bulgarian people! We are proud to call ourselves the worthy disciples and followers of the immortal Leninist teaching. Lenin's ideas were of decisive importance for the development of the revolutionary movement in our country, for the establishment and development of the BCP as a party, capable of honorably implementing its historic mission both in the class struggles against capitalism and fascism, and in the peaceful years of socialist construction. With its very first steps the revolutionary movement in Bulgaria was most closely linked with the struggle of the Russian living link and close cooperation between the socialist movements in Russia and Bulgaria.

In the fateful days of October 1917 our party ardently welcomed the victory of the Russian workers and peasants. It accepted it as its own vital cause. This victory gave profound meaning to the lessons of historic importance taught by this revolution. In consistently equipping itself with the ideological, organizational, and strategic weapons in Leninism, the BCP successfully led our people's revolutionary struggle and led them to victory on 9 September 1944, a victory that was achieved with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army. In the years of socialist construction our party unrelentingly followed the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the country's socialist reorganization and the development and consolidation of people's democratic government as a new form of proletarian dictatorship. The historic decisions of the Fifth BCP Congress worked out under Georgi Dimitrov's leadership were entirely based on the theory and experience of the Soviet people in socialist construction. Their creative application under the specific historic conditions in Bulgaria led to the building of the foundations of socialism in our motherland.

The 1956 April plenum of the BCP Central Committee represented a new step of historic importance in the creative development and application of Leninism in our country. The April general line worked out by the plenum is a truly Leninist line of policy, because it restored the Leninist principles of party life and leadership in all spheres of social life. As for its nature, this is an innovative and revolutionary-transforming line, alien to dogmatism and conservatism, a lively and active line of policy which is constantly developing and enriching itself. [paragraph continues]

The implementation of this line permitted us to achieve a stable and dynamic rate of social development and to implement basically new approaches and decisions in the economic and social spheres, as well as in our cultural life, and in expanding socialist democracy. During the years that followed the April plenum our motherland was radically transformed. Our country's production capacity increased 14 times, national income increased as much as 8 times and the real incomes of the population increased 4.3 times. Great successes were achieved in science, culture, and education. The socialist way of life is increasingly asserting itself.

Whenever we talk about the essence, development, and qualitative improvement that have occurred as a result of the party's April plenum line and the irreversible historic importance of this line for our party and people, we are fully justified in connecting all this with the indefatiguable activities and personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. With his characteristic vigour and creative spirit Comrade Zhivkov developed as an important theoretician of a Leninist type, the worthy successor and continuer, under the newly existing conditions, of Blagoev's and Dimitrov's cause, an uncontested and universally recognized political leader, an eminent politician and statesman of our epoch, and a distinguished and respected figure of the world communist movement.

The 13th BCP Congress was a remarkable climax in the development of the April line, an impressive new confirmation of the efficient application of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the circumstances of the present-day period of change. The documents adopted at the congress represent the party's extensive, scientifically founded, long-term strategy for the further construction of the socialist society in our country on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution. These documents contain the historical plans for guaranteeing a qualitatively new economic growth and an improvement in the social and cultural spheres. They contain plans for the implementation of a thorough revolutionary restructuring in all fields of our social life. They mark the beginning of a new strategic line in implementing and enriching the BCP's Leninist April policy.

The Leninist recommendations for social justice in distribution, for improving the criteria for evaluating work results objectively, for overcoming leveling and paying according to the quality and amount of work, for eliminating all opportunities of acquiring unearned income — all these recommendations are very valuable to us in the present restructuring process.

We are now relying on the Leninist principles of democratic centralism in the further development of socialist democracy and on the core of these principles, socialist self-management, as an important prerequisite for guaranteeing a qualitatively new economic growth.

The new Labor Code gave an impetus to the expansion of self-management among the workers collectives, to the perfection of labor relations. Since the elections for leaders of basic and primary workers collectives in 1986, the working people have been increasingly participating in the life of the self-managing economic organizations, and this participation is becoming increasingly active.

The nature of socialist self-management is such that democracy in self-management is inseparable from discipline and order, freedom is inseparable from responsibility, and initiative is inseparable from strict organization, while rights are inseparable from duties. This is precisely the dialectic unity and guarantee of real self-management, which provides the opportunity to expand social and labor activities and develop the people's creative spirit as producers of material and intellectual values.

It has been 1 year since the 13th BCP Congress. We are aware that within this period we have accomplished only the first steps in the social restructuring we initiated. We started with the economic sector first because it is only on the basis of an intensive economic development that we can achieve a higher living standard. Comrade Todor Zhivkov has stressed on several occasions that man and his multifaceted interests and needs as a toiler, creative personality, and consumer is the focus of all our activities. It is our direct goal in our development to satisfy the people's needs more and more fully, not only some of their needs, but all of their needs, not only the needs of certain strata of the population, but to improve the living standard of the entire nation, not to satisfy the basic necessities, but to cover the contemporary high-level demands of the toilers of a developed socialist society a a whole. The chief prerequisites for implementing this goal are the acceleration of a qualitiatively new economic growth, an increase in national income, and the thrifty and efficient use of raw materials and other goods.

The struggle for man's happiness and prosperity under the conditions of socialism is the primary concern of our party, state, and society. Along with his conscious and highly creative efforts, however, under the conditions of socialism, man is called upon to participate personally not only in social production, but also in solving problems such as the improvement of the ecological and working environment, the struggle against social diseases, the consolidation of a healthy way of life, and the struggle against the abuse of alcohol and tobacco, and against the sedentary life of modern man -- all problems having important social implications.

The struggle for a healthy way of life both at work and at home assumes great topical importance in the implementation of the party's social policy and the development of the socialist way of life.

Both democracy and social justice are increasingly manifesting themselves in our socialist society. However, to make better use of the potential opportunities offered by them, it is necessary to apply the Leninist style of thought and action even more efficiently in all places and in all activities, and it is necessary to involve the entire Bulgarian people in the extensive process of restructuring.

In his brilliant speech to the 10th Congress of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee showed, with great impact and strong arguments, the complicated processes and phenomena in the present stage of the development of socialist society in all their variety. He explained the need to solve urgent problems connected with our development in order to give a new impetus to the struggle for the construction of a developed socialist society in our country.

Comrades, the ideas of Vladimir Ilich Lenin have had and still have a tremendous impact on the course of world history.

The emergence of the world socialist system is a great triumph of Leninism, a further implementation of the immortal Leninist ideas. Socialism, with its tremendous political, economic, and scientific-technical potential, with its great material and intellectual power, convincingly shows its historic advantage over capitalism. Lenin's prophecy that in the struggle between the two socioeconomic systems socialism will constantly grow, that it will become an international force "capable of decisively influencing the worl political sector" -- this prophecy has become true.

Leninism has illuminated the path of liberation processes in the former colonial and dependent countries; it showed their great revolutionary potential, and revealed the possibility for these countries to develop along the noncapitalist path.

Contemporary development confirms the Leninist thesis that the consistent international solidarity of the people's masses is the soundest guarantee for the success of the victorious proletariat, the workers class fighting to eliminate exploitation, and the success of the peoples striving for independent national development.

Present-day reality dictates even more forcefully the need to consolidate international proletarian solidarity, the need for cohesion among the forces of real socialism, and the need for an alliance with the workers class in the capitalist countries, the liberated states, and the newly emerging broad democratic peace movements in order to rescue mankind from a devastating thermonuclear disaster.

In contradiction to the aggressive imperialist policy aimed at sowing enmity among peoples and unleashing predatory wars, the first socialist state from the very beginning proclaimed a program for the elimination of wars of conquest for respect for each country's sovereignty.

In our epoch, when the world is facing the fateful dilemma of survival, the party and country of Lenin is showing how this problem can be solved.

Questions concerning the security of states and peoples today must be settled according to a basically new method. International communications, as well as the behavior of governments and states must accord with the realities of the nuclear century. As the Soviet Union points out, it is necessary to adopt a NEW WAY OF THINKING for this purpose, to overcome the way of thinking, the cliches, and dogmas of an irrevocably outdated past.

Today it is not possible for one state to build up its own security to the detriment of other peoples. The basic element of the new political way of thinking is the refusal to accept war and the renunciation of the policy of strength in the nuclear-space century. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the security of our planet and the survival of mankind can only be guaranteed with the joint efforts of all states and peoples, and through political means alone.

Lenin's party did not limit itself just to proclaiming this new political doctrine. It worked out a specific platform for an all-round international security system. The practical application of this doctrine endowed the entire world policy with new dynamism and created important prerequisites for eliminating the danger of nuclear disaster. The Soviet Union, supported by the forces of socialism, common sense, and democracy, began to promote the path toward a world free from the nuclear threat and violence. To stop the dangerous development of events and halt the arms race, to prevent nuclear war, the Soviet side has submitted an ever-increasing number of new peace initiatives expressing the peoples aspirations. The 27th CPSU Congress worked out the foundations for an all-round international security system. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, which was extended for over a year and a half, represents a decisive step forward in favor of peace. The socialist countries have submitted bold proposals concerning confidenc measures and the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, and the complete elimination of chemical weapons. In an attempt to overcome all difficulties and artificial barriers to the solution of nuclear disarmament issues, the USSR took another important step: It proposed to separate the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe from the total package of Soviet-American negotiations, and to sign an early separate agreement on it. This cleared the way to real progress and the total elimination of nuclear arms from Europe.

An increasing number of people throughout the world are becoming convinced that the Soviet state is guided by a keen sense of responsibility for the destiny of mankind. [paragraph continues]

Unfortunately, however, the reactionary imperialist circles in the United States continue to force the arms race, militarize the economy, implement long-term military programs, unleash military conflicts, and arbitrarily declare certain areas of the world "as their spheres of vital interest" in the spirit of neoglobalism.

Such actions undermine the efforts to consolidate peace and increase the danger of war. This threat is increasing as a result of the accelerated development of space strike weapons, and the aspiration to transform space into a scene for "Star Wars". With his common sense, however, man increasingly refuses to accept this disastrous prospect of the future and to resign himself to the logic of human suicide. The peoples' will for peace and progress is vividly embodied in the Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, implemented in close cooperation with the fraternal member states of the socialist community.

In his speech in Prague M.S. Gorbachev recently declared: "The mutual dependence in our contemporary world is such that all peoples are like a chain of mountaineers climbing a mountain. They can either reach the peak together, or fall down a precipice together. In order to avoid this, political leaders must overcome their narrowminded interests and be aware of the dramatic nature of the situation today. The Soviet leaders' talks with the U.S. secretary of state in Moscow a few days ago were a sign of the dynamic spirit and active strength of Soviet foreign policy aimed at the solution of difficult disarmament problems on the basis of dialogue and agreements for the guarantee of our planet's existence free of the nuclear threat.

Comrades, the principles developed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin on socialist foreign policy form the basis of our country's foreign policy course.

Loyal to its socialist ideals, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with all fraternal socialist countries, is in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation. Our country energetically and consistently supports the peace program of the CPSU and of the USSR and is co-initiator of a series of important peace-loving initiatives on questions of security and disarmament that are being discussed at the UN and the Vienna negotiations.

The friendship and fraternal cooperation with Lenin's great homeland will always be the cornerstone of our foreign policy. The BCP and all our people have always proceeded and will confidently and unflinchingly proceed together with the CPSU and the Soviet people in the joint struggle to preserve and consolidate peace and implement the communist ideal. The exceptionally vital and everlasting Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, which is not subject to the change of time, is assuming a new dimension, characterized by a comprehensive cooperation and drawing together between the CPSU and the BCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Our cooperation with other parties and countries of the socialist community is developing fruitfully and intensely. We consider it an important task to work for the comprehensive consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement, to rally the most extensive democratic forces in the struggle for international security and disarmament.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has adopted important initiatives and is making a real contribution to transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, to the all-round process of improving the international atmosphere, and the strengthening of detente, mutual confidence, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. This contribution is highly appreciated by the public on our continent and by all peoples.

Dear comrades, history, great teacher of the peoples, impressively confirms that the only truly great personalities are those who live with us every day, and particularly so in this epoch in which we are confronted with the solution of tasks that will bring a drastic change in the development of our society.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin is one such a personality, indeed!

His bold thoughts and his inspired deeds encourage us in our search for solutions to the problems of the present and future. This is precisely why Lenin is an eternal participant in our movement and striving for innovation and elevation. He is an inexhaustible source of intellectual energy, which is so urgently necessary for us in order to promote socialism and strive for new vigour, for new and better forms of social life, for an increasingly complete satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the socialist individual, as well as for the comprehensive, harmonious development and perfection of man.

On the occasion of the 117th anniversary of Lenin's birth -- and so many years after his physical death -- we feel as if he were alive, more alive than ever. This is the case today, and it will be so in the future and always, because, as people say, great thoughts are the motor of every great activity of the individual and of the masses. Lenin, however, bequeathed us an entire treasury of great thoughts! Let us pay our most profound respect to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, our eternal contemporary, the contemporary of all those who are building a new world!

MEETINGS, DEALS AT PLOVDIV FAIR REPORTED

AU061925 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Plovdiv, May 6 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's minister of trade Mr Khristo Khristov had a meeting today with representatives of the foreign companies that are taking part at this year's Plovdiv Fair. He briefed his foreign guests on Bulgaria's foreign trade policy as set by the new regulation of economic activity. Mr Khristov said that Bulgaria will broaden her economic, trade and techno-scientific ties with the developed capitalist states on the basis of equality and equal benefit and by applying new forms of industrial, technical and marketing cooperation. Joint societies for trade and production and joint research projects will also be set up.

This was a very fruitful day for the Bulgarian pharmaceutical company "Pharmachim". It signed an import and export agreement with the Polish Ciech-Poffa organization for 23 million leva and a contract with the "Germed" company of the G.D.R. for mutual supply of medications and bandaging materials for nearly 19 million leva.

A three day session of the Bulgaro-French Joint Working Group in the Sphere of Agriculture and Food Industry started here. It will survey the possiblities of the two countries to widen the economic relations, to carry out transfer of technologies and export of products and deliveries in these spheres.

The head of the delegation of Lower Saxony (FRG) Mr. Ernst Albrecht, prime minister of Lower Saxony, visited the Seventh International Plovdiv Fair, today, and saw part of the Bulgarian exposition.

The techno-scientific programme of the fair is varied and offers rich opportunities for exchange of information. The "Modern Children's Goods" symposium started today. It is attended by specialists from Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, the G.D.R., Poland, the F.R.G., Great Britain, Denmark, Italy, France and other countries.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES FINNISH, PRC, DRA VISITS

LD061730 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Prague May 6 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium stated here today that the official visit to Czechoslovakia by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto last month has contributed to the further strengthening of friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Finland.

It stated that these relations are an example of peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states with different social systems and that the talks between Mauno Koivisto and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak confirmed the will of the two countries to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and in the world. It was also stated that the talks proved the interest of both sides to further develop mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Presidium further stated that the official friendly visit of Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to China on April 24-29 was a significant impulse for the development of political, economic and cultural contacts between the two countries and greatly contributed to the expansion of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China.

It appreciated the identical view of both sides that there exist no obstacles on the way towards intensifying relations between the two countries and stressed that the further allround development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations effectively contributes to building socialism in the two countries and to strengthening the positions of socialism and peace in the world.

The Presidium also appreciated the identity or closeness of views on the key problems in the present international situation and joint efforts for disarmament.

It stated that the planned visit of acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the State Council Zhao Ziyang to Czechoslovakia this June will contribute to the further development of relations between the two countries.

In connection with the recent visit of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Afghanistan, the Presidium expressed support for the Afghan policy of national reconciliation as well as for the efforts for a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE 25 APR

AU041334 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Apr 87 p 2

["(jvs)"-signed report: "Press Conference With Mauno Koivisto"]

[Text] Bratislava -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, met Czechoslovak and Finnish journalists for a press conference on Saturday morning [25 April] in Bratislava.

Question from Czechoslovak Television: "Are you satisfied with the course of your visit to Czechoslovakia up to now, and what do you think is most important for the further development of Finnish-Czechoslovak relations?"

Answer: I am very well satisfied with the course of this visit and with the talks which have taken place. I have no doubt that an optimistic atmosphere reigns here, because development has taken the right direction. This optimism flows from the justified hopes for a positive development of international relations, as well as from the conviction that there are opportunities for favorable development in your own country. Czechoslovakia has greeted us warmly, and we could state that we have identical tendencies on international policy issues. During the talks in Prague, it was stated that there are very few problems between us. Mostly we have a few problems when we have few contacts. We would like to expand our relations with Czechoslovakia, aware that the more intensive our relations are, the fewer problems we will have. But problems are here to be resolved. We have many, many untapped opportunities. The governments of both countries will fully support the development of these contacts. A large group of representatives of Finnish industry is here with me. As you know, a large group from the communications media has also arrived with the delegation, which can increase information about Czechoslovakia in Finland. I trust that the future will confirm that the present visit has been a most important phase in the development of our mutual relations.

Question from RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA: How do you see the role of the European countries in the present period when, thanks to the consistent Soviet peace policy, a really specific possibility to rid our continent of the weapons of mass destruction is becoming apparent? In this context, what -- in your view -- is preventing the realization of the idea of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, an idea which the Soviet Union is constantly supporting, having already undertaken concrete steps in this sphere?

Answer: If we look back into history, we will find periods of changes, and periods during which nothing changes; and then there are periods in which the situation rapidly changes. We have lived through long periods of small changes, and through periods of great changes for the better, as well as for the worse. After the Reykjavik summit meeting it became obvious that both large and small nations realize the importance of the present times. Realistic possibilities are beginning to crop up for a radical reduction of the weapons of mass destruction and for their gradual, total elimination. The European countries have an important position here. Our country is emphatically promoting the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This initiative should be based on the fact that no nuclear arms are sited there. We would like this situation to be legalized as a permanent situation. This idea is winning increasing support also among the other Scandinavian countries. We have agreed on setting up a work group of experts to discuss this issue. We do not think these deliberations can replace overall negotiations, but as an individual measure this could enhance the prestige of the north, and also the security of northern Europe. We trust that even this individual measure will also increase security in broader connections, and that it will lead to negotiations on establishling more nuclear-free zones. Obviously it would be best for the whole world to become a nuclear-free zone.

Question from CTK: What is your view on the latest peace proposals of the Soviet Union, conveyed by Mikhail Gorbachev during his recent visit to Czechoslovakia and during the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Moscow?

Answer: The development which began last year, and which culminated with the Reykjavik meeting, continues this year. There was criticism that far too many issues were combined into one, whereas it would have been better to discuss each of them separately. The Soviet Union showed great flexibility; it is proposing far-reaching measures which could lead to a decrease of nuclear arms, without this being linked to a broader circle of issues. This should correspond to what the West has envisaged in this resect. I trust that one is fully justified in optimism that the issues under discussion could be resolved by the end of this year.

Question from a Finnish journalist: Prior to your visit, and also during the visit, you stated that the trade relations between Finland and Czechoslovakia should develop more intensively. Was the way to reach this goal, and which kinds of commodities this should affect, discussed?

Answer: The network of contracts between Finland and Czechoslovakia covers all spheres. It cannot be said that there are some extraordinary obstacles in our trade relations. Were the contacts between the enterprises to become closer, and integration to take place, this would help our relations. We must state — and I hope that the Czechoslovak side understands this — that the Czechoslovak market is fully occupied and that it is difficult to penetrate it. It is not easy for the Finnish businessmen to enter the Czechoslovak market, which is fully occupied by our competitors. But we have a sportsmanlike spirit and we trust we will succeed in this.

FURTHER ON CHNOUPEK ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN

Talks Reported

AU041633 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 87 pp 1, 7

[CTK Kabul dispatch: "Via the Process of National Reconciliation; Haji Mohamad Chamkani Received Czechoslovak Minister; Bohuslav Chnoupek's Negotiations Continue"]

[Text] Kabul (CTK correspondent) — Haji Mohamad Chamkani, acting president of the Revolutionary Council Presidium of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, yesterday [28 April] in Kabul.

In a friendly talk the Czechoslovak representative expressed appreciation of the DRA's efforts to ensure calm in the country, to peacefully resolve the situation around Afghanistan, and to ensure the all-round development of Afghan society. Apart from other things, he briefed Haji Mohamad Chamkani on Czechoslovakia's experience in the establishment of agricultural cooperatives and the gradual nationalization of industry.

Haji Mohamad Chamkani stated that, at present, individual strata of the Afghan population are joining the process of national reconciliation to an increasing extent. Apart from the members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), an increasing number of nonmembers of the party, as well as of former members of the Afghan opposition who had gone over to the side of the revolution, are taking part in the realization of this policy through the more than 1,600 commissions for national reconciliation.

Yesterday Bohuslav Chnoupek continued his negotiations with his Afghan partner Abdul Wakil. The ministers assessed topical issues of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and exchanged views on several international political problems. This affirmed the concurrence of their stands on all basic issues under discussion.

B. Chnoupek expressed Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the DRA and support for the Afghan policy of national reconciliation. He briefed his Afghan partner on the peace activity of the socialist countries, pointing out in particular the CSSR's efforts to create a nuclear-free zone and a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe. He also stressed that Czechoslovakia regards the imperialist countries' destructive attitude as the cause of tension in various parts of the world and, inter alia, in Asia.

In the talk, Abdul Wakil briefed B. Chnoupek in detail on the realization of the policy of national reconciliation and on the positive reactions which this process is producing in the DRA, and also abroad. He stressed that the Afghan Government realizes that its effort to calmly resolve the situation around the DRA is not merely an affair of Afghan domestic policy. It is Afghanistan's contribution to the overall improvement of the international situation, since it is a fact that currently no significant international deliberations fail to devote attention to the development in the DRA.

During the negotiations on Czechoslovak-Afghan relations, particular attention was devoted to the development of political contacts, as well as to economic cooperation. At the same time the significance of Czechoslovak deliveries of mining [tazobne] machinery and equipment for cement works in the DRA were stressed as well as the possibility to expand Afghan exports, particularly cotton exports, to Czechoslovakia. The Afghan side expressed interest in expanding Czechoslovak cooperation with the Afghan private sector and in joint ventures on third markets. In the talk, Abdul Wakil expressed high appreciation for the humanitarian assistance granted by Czechoslovakia to the DRA.

Press Conference Described

AU042001 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 87 p 7

[Report by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Jan Kovarik: "Visit to Afghanistan Concluded"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In the opening part of the press conference, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, said that his visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held in a comradely and very friendly spirit, and that the talks were conducted on the basis of mutual understanding and solidarity. He noted the bilateral development of relations, and described their current level as the highest since 1937, when the two countries established relations. He highly valued the talks with Comrade Najib, Premier Keshtmand, acting chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council Chamkani, and Minister Wakil, whom he assured of the CSSR's full support for the current policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan. He said that he views future relations optimistically and that cooperation in politics, economy, science, culture, education, and sport will be expanded. He stressed that the CSSR is interested in cooperation with the private sector in the DRA and in direct relations between the two countries' enterprises.

Asked by the RUDE PRAVO special correspondent about international aspects of the developments in Afghanistan, he said that this country is being discussed at many international forums and that everywhere the CSSR supports the DRA's current domestic and foreign policy. The policy of national reconciliation is bearing its first fruits. He noted the spontaneity of the April Revolution celebrations and mentioned the positive changes toward Afghanistan in the Nonaligned Movement (Zimbabwe and Cyprus recently established relations with the DRA) and at the conference of the Islamic countries. Comrade Chnoupek said that in the 100 days since the proclamation of the policy of national reconciliation it has succeeded in winning broad strata -- including many church representatives -- for this course, the assertion of which will still require a considerable effort, but which is an important dialogue within Afghan society.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVED BY SPANISH KING, SPEAKS TO PRESS

LD052102 Prague CTK in English 1957 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Madrid May 5 (CTK) -- King Juan Carlos I of Spain received visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in his residence today.

Minister Chnoupek conveyed to the Spanish king greetings from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. The two sides discussed the state of relations between the two countries, describing them as positive and as successfully developing in the past decade, since the resumption of diplomatic relations. The planned visit to Czechoslovakia by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia, which the two sides discussed, will be a climax of this development.

While discussing some international issues, the Spanish king reiterated the position expressed during the talks on Monday [4 May] by Premier Felipe Gonzalez and Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez that Spain regards the Soviet proposal for eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe as positive.

Later in the day, Minister Chnoupek left for Seville, the capital of Andalusia to meet representatives of a committee preparing an exhibition to mark the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Remarks to Newsmen

LD062157 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Madrid May 5 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak-Spanish dialogue will continue to develop and intensify, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said today.

Before leaving Spain after a three-day visit, Minister Chnoupek told newsmen that the relations between the two countries are a proof of the benefits of a dialogue provided it is accompanied by political will on both sides, and added that his talks with the Spanish king, the premier and the foreign minister confirmed this political will.

He said that in particular political contacts reached a high level and will be crowned this year by the official visit to Czechoslovakia of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia.

He recalled that economic cooperation did not correspond to the possibilities of the two countries, and stressed the two sides had agreed to make use of these possibilities as soon as possible. A large group of Spanish businessmen will come to Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak-Spanish trade commission will hold a session to deal with ways of promoting new forms of cooperation. It would also be desirable to intensify cultural contacts, the minister added

He said the two sides had paid considerable attention to the international situation, and had very close positions on the main issues such as maintaining peace and peaceful solution of conflicts.

The minister also said he had informed the Spanish side of the Soviet peace initiatives, notably the proposal put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague.

He said he regarded as encouraging the Spanish side's opinion that the issue of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe should not be linked to any other conditions, including the question of conventional weapons. This is also the position of Czechoslovakia which therefore welcomes Spain's attitude, the minister said, adding that the fruitful talks he had in Spain were the two countries' joint contribution to strengthening peace and promoting extensive international cooperation.

CPCZ'S PITRA ADDRESSES LENIN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU241129 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Apr 87 p 3

[Speech by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at meeting to celebrate 117th anniversary of birth of Lenin in Prague National Theater]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary, President of the Republic, esteemed comrades! Vladimir Ilich Lenin was born 117 years ago. He was an outstanding thinker and revolutionary. His name has become a symbol of the revolutionary changes in the world. Today, when we recall this important anniversary, we express our deep respect and loyalty to the bequest of Vladimir Ilich. In all spheres of life he is a shining example to us.

For us, as for Mayakovskiy, "Lenin is the most alive of those who live on; he is our knowledge, strength, and weapon." His theoretical, political, and organizational activities are linked to the most important events of our century. Lenin's personality and works are inseperably linked with the birth and the historical path of our Communist Party. Leninist ideas have led our party in class struggles against the bourgeois rule, and in the national liberation struggle against fascism. Our party proceeded from the creative application of Leninist ideas on the state of democratic and socialist revolution toward the struggle for the installation of people's power.

After the victory of working people in February 1948, which is inseparably linked with the name of Comrade Gottwald, the creative implementation of the Leninist concept of the building of socialism became the fundamental guide of our advancement. The purposeful and brave struggle for the renewal of Leninist norms and principles that our party embarked on, headed by Comrade Husak after the April 1969 session of the Central Committee, became the basis from which they reality of present-day Czechoslovakia has grown.

The 17th congress of our party was thus able to characterize our country as a politically strong, socially consolidated, economically and socially advanced socialist state with a high living standards and cultural standards of the population. This, comrades, is a reliable basis for entering a new stage of the further all-round development of our country. The vitalizing force of Leninist theories in its truthfulness, in its creative essence, and in its ability to develop constantly -- it is not a complex of ready-made receipes but a method of dialectically materialist thinking, and a method of revolutionary revision of reality.

Lenin's political, statesmanlike, and scientific activity were a school of truly new thinking, a school of revolutionary dialectics and revolutionary practices. No one and nothing was wiser for him than life itself. "It is necessary to realize the undeniable truth a Marxist has to take into account; real life, the precise facts of the reality, and not the theory of yesterday," Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote.

At today's Lenin anniversary, we again appreciate with great admiration and sympathy, all that is taking place with the initiative and leadership of Lenin's party in the country of our most loyal friends. The recent visit by Comrade Gorbachev was a great opportunity for our people to warmly and spontaneously express its party, and its peoples, and to express support to the innovatory course of revolutionary changes and the enormous efforts made by Comrade Gorbachev.

A remarkable struggle is being waged in all spheres of Soviet society, a struggle for the implementation of the most noble Leninist ideas. The conduct of Soviet Communists since the historic April session of the Central Committee in 1985 is an example of loyalty to the teaching of Lenin, an example of creative analysis of our time, and a continuation of Leninist traditions. The novel course embarked upon at this session and the development of the program of accelerating socioeconomic development worked out by the 27th congress show the ways of how to fully apply the creative potential of socialism and how to give it the most up-to-date forms of social organization. It mapped out courageous, innovatory tasks and chose a novel strategy to implement them in practice.

The January session of the CPSU Central Committee was an important milestone in the implementation of this strategy. It worked out a theory of restructuring, and it gave exact directions for practical acts in its implementation. The theory and practice of restructuring represents a creative application of Leninism in the current conditions. It is a process of fulfilling the ideals of Great October, a process of reinforcing and of continuous improvement of socialism. The character of restructuring as such, and the novelty of the tasks that have accumulated and must be tackled, require really revolutionary changes. The CPSU openly reveals the content and causes of inconsistencies, and of existing contradiction. By making use of the process of generalization, it safeguards the continuous improvement of the mechanism of society, which rests upon the development of socialist democracy, and of the principle of spreading public information in such a way as to serve its dynamic advancement and to become a guarantee that past mistakes will not be repeated.

This policy, which is in harmony with the interest of the working people and of progress, and is also a creative contribution to the advancement of Marxist-Leninist theory and to thorough implementation of the mapped-out plans, is a source of great esteem for the CPSU, which is consistently implementing the bequest of its founder, Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Vladimir Ilich emphasized that every step forward in developing the forces of production and culture must be accompanied by a corresponding advancement of the social system. Therefore, the goal of restructuring is to consistently renovate socialist principles as they were formulated by Lenin. The demand to renew Leninist principles and norms in all spheres of the life of society, in the work of the party, and in the activity of communists is a fundamental prerequisite for the effective tackling of new tasks. With its deeply revolutionary essence and the Bolshevik-like courage of its plans and humanistic social orientation, the current activity of Lenin's party is continuing in the footsteps of the heroic deeds that began in the famous October days of 1917.

Comrades, we in Czechoslovakia, inspired by the innovatory Leninist approach of Soviet Communists, are also determined to implement the general line of the 17th congress with more courage, firmness, and consistency. The fifth session of the Central Committee has shown how necessary it is to have a really innovatory attitude to all issues of work by the party, by state and economic bodies, by national committees, and by all National Front organizations. [paragraph continues]

It showed how necessary it is to implement consistently the course of acceleration on the basis of restructuring of the economic mechanism, to more effectively link the results of the scientific and technical revolution with the planned socialist economy, and to fully put into operation the entire potential of socialism. This is our answer to history's appeal to socialism.

We also realize what time means. We must not allow dilatoriness in tackling problems that have been ripe for solution or in dealing with pressing new tasks. Our resolutions respond to most of the urgent issues of our economic and social life. In a number of cases there is a lack of consistency in their implementation and of the necessasry high standard of control. This must be changed above all.

The speech by Comrade Husak at the fifth session of the Central Committee gave an unequivocal reply to how we will and how we must proceed to implement the conclusions of the 17th congress, and how we should more boldly proceed to restructure not only the economic mechanism but also all areas of life, and how we should mobilize the creative forces of the people. It was a clear and comprehensible reply to all those who questioned our approach to the reconstruction of the common building of socialism from various positions. We are deeply convinced that the implementation of the creative Leninist approach to solving the urgent problems of socialism -- in response to natural laws and the dynamic forces of the present epoch -- gives us an enormous opportunity we must not waste. We are primarily responsible for the up-and-coming young generation's ability to give socialism a truly modern face that corresponds to the contemporary stage of the scientific and technical revolution. We must do all this in the interest of the prestige of socialism at home and abroad, in the interest of strengthening its influence in the world, and in the interest of even tighter links between the Communist Party and the people.

In light of the Soviet Union's revolutionary changes, we are also aware of our responsiblity for our country's future shape and our joint responsibility for the fate of socialism. We would, comrades, be bad Leninists if we told ourselves that the path we are embarking on, in an effort to ensure consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 17th congress, is the same or similar to those we embarked upon in the past. By carrying out the strategy of acceleration, we enter a period when our economy will be going through a great test of effectiveness, a test of ability to rise to the latest findings of science and technology. We are entering a state in which our abilities for creative familiarization, implementation of Leninist principles and norms, and consistent development and enrichment of the values of socialism, socialist democracy, social justice, and humanism will be put to the test.

That is why the party calls for a struggle against apathy, indifference, alienation, indolence, and a bourgeois consumer attitude. It literally turns to all those willing, by means of their own honest and exemplary work and with their civic attitude, to enrich the economic, social, moral, and cultural values of socialism. The process of restructuring will necessarily affect a continually wider circle of of people; it will also bring with it various conflicts. We must also recall Lenin's idea during our preparation for the restructuring of the economic mechanism, that it is necessary to differentiate between immediate and fundamental class interests.

In our country, too, restructuring will increasingly affect our immediate interests, particularly because we must work more, better, and more effectively in all areas. This requirement however, corresponds to the fundamental long-term interests of our working people. [paragraph continues]

For restructuring based on quality and thrifty work, on the wide use of available findings of science and technology, leads to the full use of the potential of socialism and will enable the securing of a new quality of economic, social, and spiritual life.

We want our enterprises to manage better and more effectively, so that they manage their own accounts and make full use of all possible reserves. Everywhere people must feel themselves to be true managers. It must be worth their while to work honestly, to think about their work, and continually improve it. The key to achieving everything we have pledged to do is in people and in their identification with the demands made by the present stage of speeding up social and economic development. This is why the person must be at the center of attention of the complicated and deep processes of restructuring. Without the restructuring of his awareness and psychology no changes are possible.

As Lenin emphasized, the substance and the main factor of the rise, consolidation, and improvement of socialism rests in people's creative activity. At the 17th All-Russian Congress of the Soviets in 1920 Vladimir Ilich said: "The bigger the extent and scope of historical events, the greater the number of people will take part in these actions. On the contrary: The deeper the turn we intend to carry out, the more interest and conscious attitude towards it we have to evoke toward it to carry on in persuading many more millions about its necessity." (V.I. Lenin, Works, Volume 31, page 440)

The link between the party and the working people Lenin considered to always be the fundamental condition of the success of its activity. He considered the ideological and political preparedness of the working people for the initial fulfillment of the tasks as a criterion of the party's maturity and ability to lead the society.

We can only fulfill the tasks set for us by the 17th Congress under the condition that we will achieve better results than we have done thus far. For the time being, considerable divergencies have been appearing between the intentions of our plans and their real fulfillment; this concerns mainly the spheres of efficiency and quality. It is necessary to work more and better everywhere, to improve management, to produce in better quality and more cheaply. The most important thing is to understand that above all the time in which we live requires concrete deeds from each of us. The struggle for restructuring is mainly the struggle for the consistent fulfillment of the policy of our party's 17th congress, the struggle for the speedy elimination of shortcomings, and for the comprehensive fulfillment of national economic plan tasks. Toward this end, it is necessary to direct a wide stream of initiative devoid of formalism in the competition that is being developed in honor of the 70th anniversary of Great October. Accelerating economic development means above all the involvement of each work collective and each individual in this effort. It is necessary to make a wide use of the restructuring of the economic mechanism that is being prepared, of the implementing of financial autonomy, of the system of material and moral encouragement according to the results of the work, as well as of the enormous opportunities from the socialist division of labor. The significant informal, and business-like talks about the fundamental issues of the Czechoslovak-Soviet relations during Comrade Gorbachev's visit, and the consistent implementation of the measures adopted today by the Central Committee Presidium on the outcome of this visit opens further possibilities for the deepening of our economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. We are convinced this will be a significant impetus for further widening the progressive forms of cooperation, production specialization, for concluding more direct contacts between enterprises and for setting up joint organizations. The solution of present-day and future tasks requires mobilizing all factors, notably social and political factors. That is why we place such emphasis on the development of socialist democracy. The implementation of restructuring means reliance on the masses, on their creative work, and on the development of socialist self-management of the people. The complexity and innovative nature of the tasks that we set out requires the development of great political struggle for their thorough fulfillment.

Comrades, its outcome will depend above all on the party, on party bodies and organizatons, on each Communist, on their efforts and devotedness, on the creative atmosphere that must be created in order to cope with this struggle in a successful way.

The loyalty to Leninism is equivalent to living for the needs of the people; to continue to discuss problems with the people. To be loyal to the Leninist bequest means to evaluate what has been achieved in a critical and realistic way, to derive lessons from shortcomings and errors and see in realistic terms the present and future, to be irreconcilable in the struggle against inertia and lagging. The Leninist style of work, the growth of party's activity, and its action capability is connected more than ever with raising the responsibility of cadres, with their high political and specialized training, with the ability to manage the collectives they are in charge of, and with a continuing struggle for a clean and honest profile of a communist.

It is important that words about responsibility, activity, examplary actions, and the moral purity of Communists are not only phrases, and that the Leninist creative spirit circulates in everyone's blood.

The implementation of plans in accelerating the socioeconomic development of our country is inseparably linked with the struggle for the improvement of the international situation, for the strengthening of peace, for a world without wars. The present reality, the reality of the nuclear space age, urgently requires new political thinking and its implementation in international relations. The drafting and consistent implementation of the new peace strategy of countries belonging to our community have become its embodiment. New dynamics have thus been introduced into the sphere of international relations. In the psychology of millions -- including many politicians -- the process of change has started and this creates prerequisites for pushing for the offensive struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union and other countries of our community recently proposed a number of important proposals for halting the arms race and for creating a general system of international security for the development of international cooperation.

Examples of the new thinking in international relations are the new proposals by Comrade Gorbachev, proposed during his recent visit here in Prague. The Soviet proposals, which remove from the table various objections by the West and open the path toward a Europe without nuclear arms, enjoy the full support of our people.

The recent Soviet-U.S. talks have shown that somehow, sometimes the sun shines through the clouds. But the West has to give clear and specific answers to the clear and specific proposals. Obviously the U.S. leadership is not yet ready to act energetically and in a business-like manner and to travel its part of the way. Peace is, however, the highest value for mankind and the main condition for its further existence and development; for its preservation, the active efforts of all states and nations and every individual is needed. Countries of our community proceed from this principle in all their foreign policy activities.

Comrades, this year's anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is taking place in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Vladimir Ilich Lenin headed the Bolshevik Party, which raised the working class and all working people of Russia to revolutionary actions. His theoretical teaching, moral example, and the results of his great deeds will live forever. The richness of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin's ideas is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for all those who linked their fate to socialism. All our historic victories are linked to loyalty for Lenin's teaching. [paragraph continues]

This loyalty does not mean just to identify with his ideas; it means, above all, specific deeds.

"We have been learning from Soviet Communists in all the history of our party," Comrade Gustav Husak said at the fifth session of the Central Committee, "so we use their experiences even more today." They are an example for us of how, under our Czechoslovak conditions, to ensure the consistent utilization of all advantages of socialism, the creative activity of working masses, the overcoming of shortcomings, and the utilization of existing reserves. In this we see the best way of fulfilling the bequest of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

The bequest of Lenin urges us above all to perform every-day, honest, and work, with initiative; to adopt new, bold, and creative attitudes for more profound reforms and more courageous steps on a difficult revolutionary path in the name of the happy and rich life of our people, in the name of the further flourishing of our beautiful homeland, in the name of socialism, and in the name of peace.

CZECH COUNCIL AWARDS NATIONAL PRIZES TO COLLECTIVES

LD051322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] The Czech National Council awarded National Prizes of the Czech Socialist Republic in Prague today. Correspondent Vaclav Klement reports from Valdstein Palace:

[Klement] There was the sound of applause 10 times in Knight's Hall today. It was to honor 10 collectives and individuals -- new holders of the National Prizes of the Czech SR. The Czech National Council awards these prizes traditionally every year during early May. It does so at the proposal of the Czech Government in recognition of outstanding feats in science and technology and performances and works in culture and the arts.

The festive ceremony in Valdestien Palace was attended by Czech Premier Ladislav Adamec, representatives of the Czech National Council, and other party and state offficials. In her speech to the recipients of the awards, Marie Jarosova, vice chairwoman of the Czech National Council, stressed that today more than ever before we need new ideas, discoveries and technologies, and courageous, talented people who will succeed in pushing them through in practice. Your example demonstrates, she said, that many things can be changed by the joint creative endeavor of working collectives and that even in conditions that were and are difficult in many respects it is possible to achieve outstanding results.

Afterward, Comrade Ladislav Adamec along with Marie Jarosova presented the national prizes to their new holders and congratulated them on having been awarded. Among those receiving awards is an 18-member team of the Foundry Plant and Research Institute of the Skoda works from Plzen for the production of high quality steel for the nuclear program and a 3-member team of workers from the Knitting Research Institute and the Second Surgical Clinic and the regional National Health Institute in Brno for research, development and application of man-made veins. The national prize was also awarded to Jana Hlavacova, member of the National Theater in Prague, for her performance in Capek's play "The Markopulos Case."

The ceremony is continuing with a joint conversation between the representatives of the CSSR and the prizewinners.

SOVIET FORCES MARK VICTORY ANNIVERSARY 6 MAY

LD062136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Potsdam, 6 May ADN -- A ceremony was held by the Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) in Wuensdorf (Potsdam Bezirk) on Wednesday to mark the 42nd anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Fatherland War and the liberation of the German people from fascism. SED Politburo Member Egon Krenz conveyed a letter of congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, which stresses that the GDR fully and completely supports the significant initiatives of the USSR to prevent a nuclear inferno. The GDR is working constructively and imaginatively to implement the common peace policy. Shoulder to shoulder with the class brothers and comrades-in-arms from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries united in the Warsaw Pact, the GDR Armed Forces will always reliably fulfill their tasks for the defense of socialism and peace.

Soviet participants included, among others, Army General Baleriy Belikov, commander-in-chief of the GSFG; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the GSFG; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Member States of the Warsaw Pact in the GDR's National People's Army. In an address Moiseyev honored the severe struggle of the Soviet people and its Armed Forces in the Great Fatherland War. The many deeds of heroism in the destruction of Hitler's fascism are forever remembered and oblige today's generation of soldiers to always reliably fulfill their tasks when defending socialism.

DIEPGEN 'ATTACKS' PROMPT OFFICIALS TO REFUSE OFFERS

Pankow Mayor Rescinds Invitation

LD061546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- Hans Walter [name as received], mayor of Berlin's Pankow District, has withdrawn his invitation for 6 May to the mayor of Reinickendorf in Berlin (West), Detlef Orwat [name as received]. Mayor Hans Walter cabled the mayor of Reinickendorf to justify his rejection as a reaction to a misuse of the opening event of the 750th anniversary celebration in Berlin (West) for provocatory attacks on the GDR. At this event, Eberhard Diepgen, governing mayor of Berlin (West), left common ground for the 750th anniversary of Berlin with his slanderous attacks on the GDR and its citizens.

The mayors of the Berlin districts of Mitte, Prenzlauerber, and Potsdam have also declined invitations to talk with the mayors of the Berlin (West) districts of Wedding, Kreuzberg, and Zehlendorf.

Mayors Retract Acceptances

LD061704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- The mayors of Rostock and Magdeburg have declined to take part in an international meeting of mayors from 15-16 May for the opening of an international exhibition building in Berlin (West).

They thereby retracted their acceptance of a relevant invitation from Eberhard Diepgen, governing mayor of Berlin (West), and justified this step by citing the misuse of the 750th anniversary celebrations in West Berlin for provocative statements against the GDR.

Envoy Expresses 'Displeasure'

LD061445 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- In response to relevant questions from Western news agency correspondents, Ambassador Wolfgang Mayer, spokesman for the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, today expressed his displeasure at the speech by Herr Diepgen, governing mayor of Berlin (West), at the festive ceremony to mark the 750th anniversary celebrations in West Berlin. He said: "Herr Diepgen has departed from any joint ground on the occasion of the 750th anniversary celebrations with his slanderous attacks against the GDR and by his misuse of the anniversary celebrations. It is obvious that in view of his attitude, which is rejected by the broad masses of public opinion in the GDR and beyond, his participation in events in the GDR capital is unthinkable at present."

DELEGATION SUBMITS MESSAGE AT IPU CONFERENCE

AU041933 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Managua (ADN) -- The SED delegation attending the 77th conference of the IPU in Managua has submitted a message from Herbert Fechner, chairman of the GDR interparliamentary group, to IPU General Secretary Pierre Cornillon. The message contains unreserved support for the most recent disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and for the GDR and CSSR initiative to set up a nuclear-free corridor at the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe.

Like other speakers, GDR delegation head Eberhard Poppe also supported Nicaragua's proposals for a dialogue with the United States and with neighboring countries.

Participants in the discussion from several Latin American and African countries agreed with GDR parliamentarian Siegfried Dallmann, who called for political will to search for a Middle-East solution on the part of those imperialist circles which obviously value maintaining the current situation more than encouraging peoples' right to a life in peace and security.

CANADA'S CLARK CONTINUES VISITS WITH OFFICIALS

Views U.S., USSR Arms Control

LD061437 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1233 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer and Charles Joseph Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, started their official talks in Berlin today. The two ministers underscored their great interest in conducting the dialogue between the GDR and Canada precisely in this present phase of important developments in East-West relations. It is valuable to establish the opportunities for the two sides to contribute effectively to an improvement in the international climate and to advances in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, which are so important for the start of concrete steps to reduce nuclear armaments.

Oskar Fischer stressed to his guest that in the nuclear age there is no acceptable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Proceeding from this, the GDR conducts a dialogue with all forces of reason and goodwill. The preservation of peace remains the foremost principle of GDR policy, partly because of its historic responsibility.

Proceeding from the basis that the situation in Europe proves all too obviously that by no means does more weapons bring greater security, the GDR foreign minister favored a policy which seeks security in patient cooperation rather than in confrontation. As a member of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR unfolded its own initiatives for the realization of the goals of peace and disarmament of that alliance. It will do its utmost to ensure that the prospects for eliminating nuclear weapons that emerged from the Soviet-U.S. talks and were underlined in Mikhail Gorbachev's far-reaching proposals will become a reality.

Charles Joseph Clark underlined his conviction that the United States and the USSR have entered into serious negotiations about extremely important steps for the control and reduction of arms. In Canada's view, good prospects exist for achieving an agreement on the elimination of the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

Moreover, Canada has great interest in substantially reducing strategic nuclear weapons. In Canada's view, the allies of both the U.S. and the USSR must encourage the two superpowers to continue their efforts for a good result to their negotiations, which will promote the security of all. The talks, conducted in a business-like and open atmosphere, are to be continued.

Hears Stoph on Disarmament

LD061706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Charles Joseph Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs.

In the talks, which were held in an open atmosphere, the parties underlined the will of their countries to develop international collaboration in the interests of peace and detente and to wholeheartedly support arms reduction and a halt to the arms race both in the conventional and in the nuclear area. The militarization of space could thereby be avoided. Willi Stoph declared that the GDR is prepared to work in this sense with all forces of sense and realism. The speedy conclusion of a treaty between the United States and the USSR on the removal of all medium-range missiles in Europe as well as the removal of the operational and tactical missiles in connection with this would be an exceptionally important step along the path of disarmament.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers informed his guest about the successful, political, stable, and economically dynamic development of the GDR. The diligent and creative work of the people found expression in the constant improvement on the material and cultural quality of life. On the basis of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, the GDR is continuing its tried and trusted course of unity of economic and social policy.

The parties assessed the first visit to the GDR by a Canadian foreign minister as an expression of mutual interest in the further shaping of bilateral relations. They agreed that a basis for this exists and that the visit gives a new boost to this mutual concern. Both politicians discussed existing possibilities and those which could be used more for this, particularly in the economic area.

GDR participants included Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and Ambassador to Canada Dr Gerhard Herder. Minister Clark was accompanied by Eric J. Bergbusch, Canada's ambassador to the GDR, and Alan P. Mclaine, head of a section in the Canadian Ministry for External Affairs.

Assesses Visit With Honecker

LD061750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Charles Joseph Clark, Canadian minister for external affairs, in the official building of the Council of State.

Erich Honecker and Charles Joseph Clark assessed the first official visit of a Canadian foreign minister to the GDR as significant for the continuation of the political dialogue and as an expression of mutual interest in the further extension of bilateral relations. The state of collaboration achieved forms a good basis for this.

The parties agreed that in the face of the continuing complicated and tense international situation the most important task is securing peace. Erich Honecker stressed that the goal must be to end the arms race on earth, to prevent its extension to space, and to conclude concrete agreements on arms control and disarmament. That demands relevant actions and a great sense of responsibility by all those who carried responsibility.

Erich Honecker underlined the fact that the GDR supports the latest initiatives of the USSR on all key questions on arms control and disarmament. The removal of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe would be a first, very important, step. He stressed that the GDR has a natural security interest in the complete removal of the operational and tactical missiles in Europe, too.

Erich Honecker pointed to the specific contributions that the GDR is making toward the reduction of military confrontation, such as the proposals to the FRG Government to start talks on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone and a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe. The realization of these proposals will raise European stabilty and security. Erich Honecker welcomed the fact that Canada has taken a constructive attitude on a series of important questions of world politics and supported deepening collaboration between the two countries to make a constructive contribution to the solution of current questions in our time.

Charles Joseph Clark stated that the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe is the most important goal of his country's foreign policy. Canada therefore supports steps toward disarmament. His government is taking many initiatives on this in international bodies.

In the course of the talks, Erich Honecker stated that people in the GDR are looking forward with joy and anticipation to the 1988 Winter Olympics which are being so intensively prepared in Canada. The GDR's National Olympic Committee is preparing a strong team for these, keeping in mind the Olympic ideals and the policy of international understanding. Erich Honecker wished the host town, Calgary, and Canada great success in the preparation and realization of this great sporting event.

Participants in the talks, which took place in a friendly and open atmosphere, were Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, Council of State Secretary Heinz Eichler, as well as Dr Gerhard Herder, GDR ambassador to Canada.

Also present were Eric J. Bergbusch, Canada's ambassador to the GDR, and James H. Taylor, under secretary of state in Canada's Ministry for External Affairs.

Delegation Meets With Sindermann

LD070809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) — Today Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received a group of Canadian Parliament members at the People's Chamber for a talk. [passage omitted]

People's Chamber President Sindermann described the first official contacts between deputies of the Canadian House of Commons and of the GDR People's Chamber as a valuable contribution to peaceful and fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems. This includes intensive political dialogue on the main questions of the present day, which the GDR's Supreme People's Representation conducts constantly with all parliaments of the CSCE states.

The aim of this is to reduce confrontation, to create trust and to contribute to political solutions to all questions affecting the lives and existence of the peoples.

Horst Sindermann and other deputies of the People's Chamber briefed their guests on the GDR's active contribution in the struggle to halt the arms build-up, for disarmament and arms control, and answered numerous questions asked by the Canadian guests on the GDR's economic development and social policy, as well as on the work of the GDR's Supreme People's Representation and of its deputies. [passage omitted]

KADAR SPEECH AT ANGYALFOLD FACTORY 30 APR

LD010130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Excerpts] It is by now a tradition that on the last day of April Janos Kadar pays a visit to Angyalfold and hears about the situation and development of the area. Geza Foldvari reports:

[Foldvari] [Passage omitted] The Budapest enterprise of the Forcon machine tool enterprise, which Janos Kadar visited, had a 7.4-percent wage rise on 1 April. This was possible because 20 percent of their revenue was profit. Almost 10 percent of their products are sold abroad. Cutting tools, spare parts, and equipment made here are competitive, proven by the fact that for years now they have had strong trade links with the very demanding West German Krupps enterprise.

After a short briefing, Janos Kadar looked at the factory's three workshops, spoke to workers there, and then participated in an ad hoc meeting at the enterprise. We now quote from the speech made there by the party general secretary:

[Begin Kadar recording] To be honest, my aim for this visit was that it be short, to greet and salute you on 1 May. I did not envisage enormous studies and program speeches. However, as we have met, I would like to say a few words about the state of the nation.

In recent years anyone who listens to the radio, watches television, or reads newspapers, could see, hear, and read for the most part that our situation is difficult. There is truth in this, because the vigorous development of earlier years has slowed down. This is true. Nevertheless, we also developed during these years too; (?this is so) here in this factory. In both the district and in the country we have developed -- but not enough, not at an adequate pace.

I am glad to be here among you now because the trust itself and also the enterprise are working with production values which now approach 1 billion forints. It is working on an extremely important domestic need through the manufacture of modern and important products -- of satisfactory quality, it must be said, and for export, too. Your enterprise is one which is significant for the people's economy. It is important.

We received information about how the trust enterprise finished last year, 1986, and taking into consideration that there were all kinds of reorganizations which could annoy even the ordinary worker, it is all the more valuable. I have already had the opportunity to say to your leaders -- but I will say to you, too -- that I congratulate you on last year's results, in which you essentially achieved the planned aims. I also congratulate you on the fact that the start of this year was not bad either. This is welcomed, and this is why I am congratulating you, because this has been accomplished through your joint efforts.

Now for the problems of the country: Well, we do have problems. Maybe it is permissible to say that the country's population is not equal and uniform. If we look back to a period when the people prospered, the enterprises also existed and survived somehow, only the country became poor, bringing about this kind of upside-down advantage. Well, I do not envy this sort of prosperity.

We are working for the people to prosper, and we also know that there is still a (?backlog), as our present problem is just that we do not produce what we consume. Every housewife knows -- and there are many women here -- what it means if expenditure exceeds income. This is our problem, our real problem, and we must change this, in the sense that -- and, well, this year there were (?some in the enterprise councils) who did not like this question of the quarter-year basic wage -- somehow we must change our attitude to produce first and then divide, not to divide first and then produce. If wages are increased in the first quarter of the year and we say that during the year we will produce enough to cover the increase, then it usually happens that the hand-out takes place and production does not always make rapid progress, unfortunately. This is the cause for the deficit balances. This is a [word indistinct] question.

Our country has such limited resources -- nothing can be done about this -- that almost half of our trade turnover, our economic interest, depends on international trade. Well, the country's resources are such: small amounts of raw materials, energy sources, and so forth. We do not have the quantity we need for operating in the sphere of production so we have to buy it, and if we buy it, then we must pay for it. And, to tell the truth, we must pay everyone, so to speak. We must pay our friends, it would be [word indistinct] if we did not pay them, and we must pay those that do not like us. (?So we pay.)

This is one of our problems. The other concerns mainly the international scene. There is enormous competition on the international market: Every deal is a competition. I will state clearly that in socialist terms a few years after the liberation it was still possible to ask the fraternal states to buy our slightly substandard goods, to help us, and so forth. Now everyone, friend and foe alike, demands good-quality goods, and they are right. Demands are now greater, too, so products must be changed so that we produce in accordance with the demands of today and not those of 20 years ago. We must make those kinds of things and at such a standard that they are sought after and will be in demand in the future, too. This is where we should somehow speed up.

You often hear about or read in newspapers that the Japanese reach world heights, and the FRG in this or that way, or Sweden, too -- and I was there not long ago. Well it is true that sometimes they are quicker than we are, but this happens with methods that are different from those we want to follow.

The Japanese (?you) can read so much [word indistinct] that they are wonderful. They are amazing. But you read only rarely that annual leave there, annual leave, is 6 days in Japan, or that no more than 4 of the 6 days are usually taken. So as I say, the approach, the view of life, the thriftiness which we are slowly forgetting -- we must adjust these a little too.

Well, now, what has already been raised here? We seek a socialist development. Regretfully, it does not require in many aspects measures that start with acclaim, but it must be understood that the foundation of the fate of a country and a people must be laid down for 5, 10, or even 20 years, not for 2-3 months. It is these solutions, the socialist solutions, that we must seek and find to work with an appropriate program to enable ourselves to emerge from this present situation. It is also here that I would like these to be socialist methods, to take into account human affairs. There must be a certain differentiation; however, I must tell you this, it cannot be done in any other way.

We value the principle of socialism, its idea, its humanism. It has an effect, too, but if you have followed the change of the social system -- because all of us have lived through this here -- what happened in reality is that the force of capitalism has ceased; it lost its job, its post, and its duty, if we say it in a Hungarian way. So while the force has ceased, awareness of this is only slowly building up. It needs time, and thus the forces are not yet working adequately. Well, we continue to build on this awareness as well, but we are thinking that the interests of the people, too, must work in a specific direction -- that is, we must differentiate between firms too [words indistinct] because it cannot always be the case for enterprises either that there are firms which work in the right direction, in a modern and appropriate way, with the government taking the cream off of what they produce -- well, what can it do -- and paying out of that money to those factories which work weakly, in a mediocre or poor way. Because we do not make this money, what we skim off disappears, but others must be maintained as well.

This is the case regarding the individual person, too. Well, (?look), the overwhelming majority of the working people are honest people and want to live off their work, as I hear, see, and feel here, too. However, not everyone does, and here we must differentiate. It cannot be done otherwise. The enterprise that works honestly should receive a better possibility of development than it did in the past, and the one that cannot work appropriately should receive less support. Among people, too, he who works honestly should have an income linked to his work. [Words indistinct] to keep taking away and to give to the person who lingers idly cannot be done there either, to express myself simply. We are thinking about something like this.

So we will proclaim a kind of work program because not only is our social order a society of work, but every human society is based on work, without which no existence is possible. [Words indistinct] possible to fear when there is no work and it must operate and everything else depends on this, on work, cultivating knowledge, culture, and other things. So a work program, while a socialist program, must provide a more secure future, taking into account our current experiences. Well, these are the kind of intentions we have, and it is this that we would like -- as much as is humanly possible -- to make prevail and to ask people (?that) the firms that work honestly and well, the people who work honestly, should be able to prosper in this country; they should have a human life based not on days, weeks, or months but permanently, globally. This is the objective, and I trust that people will understand and support it. Well, those are the few words that I wanted to say.

Now I mention also international events. We welcome very warmly what is taking plce in the Soviet Union. It completely coincides with our endeavors. Of course, it is not identical to the last letter, for the Soviet Union has different means from Hungary's. But considering the essence, our endeavors are similar. Cooperation is even more harmonious than it was in the past because we understand each other much better. Great things are being done in the Soviet Union. In foreign policy it is already showing the way and form in which they propose things. And now the other side is a little bit pressured because the Soviet Union came out with such proposals on the (?question of) peace and security that the other side cannot say no. But maybe there, too, it will be possible to finally reach some kind of normal agreement in the affairs of peace and security, in the sense that an agreement suitable to the interests of both sides could come about.

Tomorrow is 1 May. It is a great holiday. Here we can express -- and what's more, not only in the camp -- our intentions, our endeavors, our resolution, our international solidarity with all the forces which work for social progress and which, in the safeguarding of peace, want to advance together with us.

To end, I thank you once more for the invitation and the reception, the atmosphere of this meeting here. I greet you and through you, all the workers of the factory and the trust and [words indistinct], and I wish the best to all of you. Thank you for the personal good wishes. (?As to the questions asking) how well I am, I can only answer by using an old saying to the effect that I feel able to work. By the way, as to how I am -- well, in the middle of work one does not even know how one feels but just does one's job, because it is necessary. Thank you for your attention. I wish you all the best, once more. [applause] [end recording]

KOTAI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM, MINORITIES

LD011606 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1930 GMT 30 Apr 87

[From the "Background Discussion" program with an unidentified presenter interviewing Geza Kotai, director of the MSZMP Central Committee International Department, in Budapest; time not specified -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Presenter] Thank you very much for coming into the studio. Good evening, Geza Kotai, director of the MSZMP Central Committee International Department; please sit down. Our foreign minister has said that a set of measures is planned as part of a larger series of steps to hopefully resolve our difficult economic situation. We do not make a particularly great secret of the fact that we are in a very difficult economic situation, but question whether the world does or does not therefore judge us differently than before when we were, well, in a better position.

[Kotai] The question is very justified. Logic dictates that a small country must pay attention to -- and on occasion as a matter of survival -- the way the outside world judges it. I can state that current judgement on us, in its totality, remains unanimously favorable. However, it has more than one component. One of these forms its basis of our 30-year-long economic, political, and social development which I can describe using financial jargon -- that is, our quotation is still high, unchanged.

At the same time, there exists a duplicity. All that has taken place in the country, in social development, in the modernization of our election system, in the further development of the system of enterprise management, and so on, in the further advance on the road of socialist democracy -- all this has further increased our credit in the world. Simultaneously, the multiplication of our economic problems and worries have induced certain anxieties, I could say worries, concerns, or well-meaning fears as to how we will be able to come out of this situation, whether we will be able to renew our activity to such an extent that we will pass this particular point. I must say that these anxieties and fears have been accompanied by a certain readiness to help, not only on the part of our allies, but also, so to speak, from the other side. They too watch our attempts with sympathy and, within a certain limit, are willing to help us.

[Presenter] Because in the world there are permanent tensions, are there not some that exist independently of the help from our allies that give rise to anxiety. People, even people like myself who are interested in domestic policy, should notice while going through the foreign policy pages of the newspaper that without any doubt favorable tendencies in East-West relations exist which last year or the year before were not yet typical. However, because of this, one wonders what factors can influence whether the situation will develop favorably or unfavorably in the future. Do you consider this a naive question?

[Kotai] No, your definition was a very good one. It is indeed true that there are favorable phenomena but at the same time -- as the Central Committee resolution has also put it -- a turnabout has not taken place, regretfully, in international events. I would separate two things. One of these is the real processes, the objective situation, while the other is the foreign political, the diplomatic, movement. The two are naturally closely linked. The diplomatic movement is built on real processes but they also have a certain amount of their own momentum. Well, if we examine the real processes, it must be said, that compared to the second half of the seventies, in the beginning of the eighties, no change has taken place.

Regarding the components of the objective situation, the military balance of power must be mentioned first of all. It is characterized by the evolution of an approximate global power equilibrium. This is a stable factor in international relations. Alongside this, however, two things must be mentioned when the processes are examined and the perspectives are studied. One of these is that in the advanced capitalist countries -- and this is particularly true of the United States -- there is a kind of sense of superiority, or I could describe it as a sense of mission. This is based on their undoubted economic strength, achievements, scientific-technical results and progress. Building on these, they have been trying to negotiate with the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union, from a tougher position.

The second factor is that today we are no longer alone in the world, in the community of the socialist countries, with our reform. There are at least five of us these days, including the Soviet Union. All that has occurred in the Soviet Union since November 1982, but particularly since April 1985, [words indistinct] to be more precise, the plenum was in April -- all these things mean that if we are able to do away with the military factor, that is, if we materialize this balance on a lower level of armaments, and consequently increase our economic development, and multiply our scientific-technical achievement, then, if God so wishes, in the further development of socialist democracy, hopefully this objective situation will not change.

[Presenter] But let me continue your line of thought. You put this idea in a conditional tense and started with an if. Let me add something to it: This is not a statement but a question; I wonder if I am right in adding this. The internal transformation process taking place in the Soviet Union can influence Soviet foreign policy, but is it possible to feel some kind of movement toward renewal in Soviet foreign policy as well?

[Kotai] The two issues are not necessarily related, because the present Soviet leadership arrived at renewing its activity, its domestic policy -- including not only the economy, the system of economic management, but also the renewal of the entire life of society legislated at the January plenum this year -- via the recognition of certain things, via a new kind of thinking. From this logical mode of thinking it follows that the world view of the Soviet Union has changed vis-a-vis international activity; in foreign policy, it has become characterized by having more nuances, and by becoming more realistic and more substantive. I would emphasize unconditionally that the Soviet Union studies the deeper nuances, not only of the entire globe but the place and role of the Soviet Union in these processes. It also studies the socialist countries more closely and their interrelationships as well as the developing world and the international communist movement.

However, getting back to your question, I deem as fundamental that the Soviet Union also views the other side in a different way, the other social formation. It endeavors to have a picture of a partner. It takes not confrontation but interdependence as a point of departure. [paragraph continues]

If we depend on each other in this chopped-up world -- that is, the world as it is partitioned on the basis of political, racial, and ethnic, as well as religious practices -- if we depend on each other, if not one single group of countries can solve, by itself, these problems, then we must live not only peacefully alongside one another but we must peacefully coexist.

[Presenter] Yes, but there is not always a determined answer to the Soviet proposals -- or as it is usually said, there is no willingness to receive it. Sometimes it seems as if the U.S. leadership is defensive or divided, and there are assessments here that believe this is favorable for us. I think it should be explained that this is a mistake; that is, it is not favorable for us in any way.

[Kotai] Indeed that is the case. It is my conviction that all of us, not only we Hungarians but others, too, have long passed the stage when it was good for us if the other side had problems or worries. We also have an interest in having predictable partners, that these partners keep their word. Just one concrete example is the 1979 SALT II agreement. As you know, President Carter signed it. While it is true that the United States adheres to the prescription of SALT II to this day, the U.S. Congress has not ratified it. Well, we would prefer if there was a unified leadership on the other side and, if the president of a country signs something, then the legislature accept that and adhere to it. We are looking for partners, not enemies.

[Presenter] So, I think I understand you correctly, that the implementation of Soviet foreign policy derives from political realization. If this is so, then it is not true at all that this openness, as some people say, is just a tactic, a trick.

[Kotai] Naturally not. This is a long-term strategy, starting from the thorough analysis of the past, the demands of the present, and also looking to the future. The point we must start out from is that if our picture of capitalism has changed -- that is, if we acknowledge that we must live together and cooperate in the long-term with the social formation -- then we must also look to the future. And if we look to the future, then it is obvious it is not a question of tactical thinking but of long-term strategies.

In our own interests, and in the interests of the survival of humanity, we need to view our system of relations quite differently.

[Presenter] Now if we look to the future and stay with your phrase system of relations, then, in your opinion, does the increased activity, the liveliness of Soviet foreign policy, mean an increased role for its allies? Does it offer new opportunities for Hungarian foreign policy?

[Kotai] It makes the atmosphere more favorable. In a certain sense, it limits our sphere of activity, but I would qualify this by saying that the international system of relations becomes more democratic with a process such as we have now. By the way, at the 27th CPSU Congress, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze spoke of the need and demand for this.

I would draw attention to the fact that in its international activity, in its foreign policy, Hungary has for a long time consistently and naturally, in harmony with its allies, been endeavoring to represent and bring to the fore the national interests of socialist Hungary. In the case where this international system of relations becomes more democratic, particularly the European system of relations, obviously, our sphere of activity widens, expands.

I would say the more shaded, polished, the more thoroughly Soviet foreign policy that accepts not dual polarization but many poles is thought through, then the sphere of activity of small and medium-sized states will obviously also significantly widen. It presents further opportunities for activity.

[Presenter] Now if this is so, then it is not at all a matter of indifference how we make use of this potential. If we, too, activate ourselves on the international political scene, does our activity, our principled standpoint meet with sympathy or antipathy? Take, for example the Vienna follow-up talks, where we took a principled standpoint in the matter of the issue of national minorities.

It was said there that the handling of minority ethnic questions cannot be seen as an exclusively internal matter. You well know where I want to end up. This was just an introduction really to the question which perhaps also belongs here. How much does the fate of Hungarians living in Romania preoccupy Hungarian political leaders, and the directors of Hungarian foreign policy? I think that is known. The Hungarian position of principle in this matter is clear. We have read about it, seen it on the television, heard about it on the radio.

It is a fact that there are differences of opinion between two neighboring countries. Now the question is, whether, in your opinion, these positions will come closer together. If so, what can be expected from this? Or, can we count on unchanging confrontation?

[Kotai] We want the opinions to come closer, for us to reach an understanding. The Hungarians living beyond our borders make up Europe's largest ethnic minority. This naturally limits our possibilities in a certain sense. We have always dealt with the question constructively, and I must say, with the exception of Romania, we have no such worries or problems with any one of our other neighbors.

In the future, we are unchangingly trying to develop evolution of rational and worthwhile cooperation between the two neighbors, Hungary and Romania, so that the national minority question will not disturb or burden our cooperation. We were and are partners in this. We simply cannot imagine that between our two countries, moreover, two neighbors from the same alliance, mutually acceptable solutions cannot be found.

The question of collective or individual rights of national minorities is not fixed in any kind of international agreement, is not codified.

At the Vienna follow-up talks, as is known, Canada put forward a proposal, and so did Yugoslavia. It is obvious that since we agree with the contents of the proposals, that we joined these three draft resolutions as co-proposers. It is hard to tell when we will settle this question, but in our opinion we must try to have this argument, problem, or if you like, this conflict, settled in a European, civilized way, or in the spirit of the Leninist nationality policy. We also worked toward this earlier. This is also our position today, which we represent with composure and at the same time with determination.

[Presenter] It occurs to me that in a background program on domestic matters we are talking about foreign politics which naturally...

[Kotai, interrupting] Of course, this question of Hungarians living beyond or outside our borders has very serious domestic political aspects, so it belongs to the life of Hungarians, to the life of Hungarian citizens living within our borders.

[Presenter] There can be no doubt about this among our viewers. This is not what I wanted to say. We have discussed many new ideas, new phenomena, new tasks on these programs, does all this not have some kind of effect on foreign policy? Does it not follow from our domestic political situation that Hungarian foreign policy will also have new tasks in the coming years?

[Kotai] The questions is well thought out. Up to now, Hungarian foreign officials who have participated in diplomacy, in international life, were in a certain sense in a comfortable position in earlier years, as they could represent the Hungarian Peoples Republic on the basis of unquestionable achievements. Now, the situation has modified somewhat. The task of Hungarian foreign policy, not just the task of political foreign activity and diplomacy in the narrow sense but also the task of international economic and financial diplomacy, is to help in solving domestic worries using maximally and ever more effectively the positions achieved earlier, as well as through our wide-ranging contacts.

I can give you a concrete example. Naturally, it is primarily to the credit of our economic and financial experts that we have progressed to our present stage with the EEC, that the foreign ministers have given the mandate to the EEC Commission to discuss relations. However, Hungarian foreign policy, diplomacy in the clear sense, had a significant role in our being able to take advantage of these possibilities. But we do not necessarily have to go to the other side. Hungarian foreign policy can also contribute to the process of domestic renewal, to making our CEMA cooperation more rational. We see the task as being to quickly get information to the political leadership of the changes under way in the world, as trying to discover and locate the points of breakthrough; and as to how we can fit into the process under way in the world, since we cannot influence it significantly, we can just fit into it. I see in this the fundamental task of Hungarian foreign policy activity in 1987. [passage omitted]

CSSR DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT, LEAVES BUDAPEST

LD062152 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI) — A delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by Frantisek Pitra, alternate member of the Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary May 4-6 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, met Frantisek Pitra.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, held cordial comradely talks with the delegation on the development of inter-party and inter-state relations, current tasks of socialist construction work facing the two countries, particularly in the economic area.

Istvan Szabo, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the National Council of Agricultural Production cooperatives (TOT), informed the representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party on the work and timely tasks of TOT.

During their stay in Hungary, the delegation held talks with Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, became familiar with the work of several agricultural and food industrial plants, and visited household and auxiliary farms.

Wednesday evening the delegation left Budapest.

BERECZ RETURNS FROM ECONOMIC TALKS IN BULGARIA

LD062203 Budapest MTI in English 1946 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Committee on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, returned from Sofia after a visit from May 4 to 6 on the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Kiril Zarev.

In Sofia Frigyes Berecz met Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and held talks with Grisha Filipov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, and Deputy Prime Minister Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic Council, both members of the Political Committee. He visited the 7th International Plovdiv Fair of Consumer Goods and held a discussion with Khristo Khristov, minister of commerce. He called at several Bulgarian companies interested in bilateral cooperation.

The talks of Frigyes Berecz and Bulgarian leaders were concerned with the state of economic cooperation and the expansion of commercial ties. It was stated that there are ample opportunities to expand business links, mainly in the fields of specialization and cooperation. The co-chairmen of the committee approved measures concerning implementation of the agreements concluded at the Hungarian-Bulgarian prime ministerial talks in Budapest this March.

MARJAI MEETS WITH FINNISH PRIME MINISTER

LD062151 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Helsinki, May 6 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Finnish Prime Minister Harri Holkeri met in Helsinki Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, currently on an official visit in Finland.

Discussions were held, in a cordial friendly atmosphere, on timely world political issues and international economic and financial ties. In the spirit of traditional friendship, they reviewed Hungarian-Finnish relations and confirmed their intention to expand contacts. Both parties expressed a strong endeavour to intensify economic links based on mutual advantages. They stated there was a realistic possibility to explore new areas and introduce more advanced forms of cooperation, as indicated by the brisk interest toward the Hungarian week which is currently under way in Finland.

HORVATH HOLDS INTERPARTY TALKS IN LISBON

LD062147 Budapest MTI in English 1624 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Lisbon, April 6 (MTI) -- Invited by the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, a Hungarian party delegation, headed by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, is holding talks in Lisbon on the development of inter-party relations.

NEMETH, SARLOS MEET WITH SPANISH OFFICIAL

LD062201 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, has held talks in Budapest on the development of Spanish-Hungarian relations with the president of the Spanish Senate. Jose Federico de Carvajal also had talks during the course of the day with his host, Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly.

At the talks, both sides informed each other about the work of the parliaments of the two countries, with special emphasis devoted to the practice of dealing with interpellations and questions from representatives. Istvan Sarlos, speaking of our homeland's economic situation, emphasized that Hungary urges the formation of joint enterprises.

INCREASED RECYCLING OF WASTE MATERIALS PLANNED

AU041951 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 30 Apr 87 p 4

[Report by F.T.: "Economic Resources From Wastes — Press Conference on the Government Program"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Sandor Szasz, head of the main department of the National Price and Materials Office, said that in Hungary waste amounts to approximately 100 million metric tons annually. At present only slightly above half of this, that is, 50-53 percent, is utilized, although the use of waste would be important in substituting exhausted raw material resources. [passage omitted] As compared to the value of recycling in the plan for 1985 which prescribed 11.7 billion forints, the Seventh 5-Year Plan stipulates the processing of secondary raw materials to a value of 18-19 billion forints by 1990. For the necessary developments, 11-13 billion forints are planned for this 5-year period.

These developments are regarded as important areas where technologies can be introduced which will enable waste materials to be processed to a higher level for additional uses. Thus, modern equipment for pressing and breaking castings, as well as for crushing are necessary. Unfortunately, as a rule, modern waste processing machinery can be bought only on the capitalist market, but possibilities for cooperation among the CEMA countries are also being sought. [passage omitted]

For last year, 2.2-2.6 billion forints were stipulated for development, yet the actual value of development did not even reach 1 billion forints. Thus, it is expected that last year's development cannot be reached this year. [passage omitted]

The reason for the standstill in the program is presumably that enterprises have more financial difficulties, and that the benefits and preferences of recycling are lower than before. [passage omitted]

'FREEDOM AND PEACE' MEMBERS PLAN PACIFIST SEMINAR

Invite East, West Groups

LD121030 Hamburg DPA in German 2016 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw, (DPA) -- The Polish group of pacifists and environmentalists known as "Freedom and Peace" has invited representatives of pacifist groups in the East and the West to an international seminar to be held in Warsaw 7-9 May. The group's spokesman, Jacek Czaputowics, said in Warsaw today, Wednesday, that "Freedom and Peace" had addressed its invitation to the FRG parliament's Green Party and SPD representatives. It has not received a reply and does not know whether the invitations have arrived.

In Warsaw on Wednesday Czaputowicz handed an invitation to Guisepue Pagano, head of the Italian Young Socialists International Department, who is visting Poland. Invitations have been sent to "Charter 77" in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov, and peace groups in the GDR and Hungary. Acceptances have so far been received only from a peace group in the GDR. [passage omitted]

Police Arrest Pacifists

LD061345 Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw, (DPA) -- Several members of the opposition pacifist group "Freedom and Peace" (WiP) have been arrested by Polish police 1 day before a peace seminar arranged by the group in Warsaw. Movement spokesman Jacek Czaputowicz told DPA Wednesday that Polish authorities refused many of the people invited from the West an entry visa. Czaputowicz expressed the hope that some people from the West, including representatives from the Green Party, would succeed in coming to the seminar.

The authorities in East Berlin, Prague, and Moscow have also imposed a travel ban on representatives of independent human rights group to go to the planned seminar.

The peace seminar -- at which human rights and environmental protection problems are also to be discussed -- is planned to take place from Thursday until Saturday in the rooms of five churches in Warsaw. The State Office of Religious Affairs sent a protest letter to the episcopal office of the Catholic Church on 27 April in this regard, but it had no apparent effect. [passage omitted]

ORZECHOWSKI RECEIVES U.S. DELEGATES TO ROUNDTABLE

LD061902 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 -- The 5th Polish-American round table meeting ended here today, attended by scientists specializing in politics, businessmen, specialists in banking and trade unionists.

The meeting, organized under the auspices of the Polish Institute of International Affairs PISM and the Council for International Relations in New York, discussed the internal situation in the two countries, relations between Poland and the U.S. and between the East and the West.

The delegations were headed by PISM Director Janusz Symonides and president of the New York council Peter Tarnoff.

The previous round table meeting was held in Washington in 1980.

Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received here today members of the U.S. delegation. Orzechowski examined the main aspects of the Polish-U.S. relations and presented Poland's standpoint on key issues of the international situation.

MILITARY ENVOY TO GDR MEETS SOCIALIST COUNTERPARTS

LD052049 Warsaw PAP in English 1837 GMT 5 May 87

[By PAP correspondent Edmund Kieszkowski]

[Text] Berlin, May 5 — On the occasion of the forthcoming 42nd anniversary of the victory over fascism, the sea and air military attache of the Polish Embassy in Berlin Colonel Stanislaw Prugar today met with representatives of the Soviet Forces Group in Germany, the GDR People's National Army as well as representatives of the armies of the other socialist countries accredited to the GDR.

Deputy Director of Poland's Military History Institute Col. Eugeniusz Kozlowski delivered a lecture on the participation of the Polish Army in the victory over German fascism.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER BRIEFS JARUZELSKI ON DEVELOPMENT

LD062135 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 — First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today visiting member of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia CC Political Bureau and Foreign Minister of Socialist Ethiopia Berhanu Bayeh.

Minister Bayeh briefed Jaruzelski on the plans of socio-economic development of his country, being implemented under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. He presented problems the Ethiopian people must overcome to materialize the programme of removing the centuries-old backwardness and building a modern socialist state. He also presented the main goals of his country's foreign policy aimed at restoring state sovereignty and liquidating the remains of colonialism and racism in Africa.

Jaruzelski voiced support for the efforts made by the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. He highly assessed Ethiopia's activity in the area of foreign policy, mainly within the organization of African unity and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Berhanu Bayeh conveyed to Jaruzelski a message from Secretary-General of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia CC and Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam together with an invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to Ethiopia. The invitation was welcomed with satisfaction.

WOJCIK ADDRESSES ECONOMIC SESSION WITH JAPAN

AU022000 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 87 p 2

[PAP report on the 1st day of the 12th plenary session of the Poland-Japan and Japan-Poland Economic Committees held in Warsaw on 23 April]

[Text] PAP — The rapid development of Polish-Japanese cooperation is in the economic interests of both sides, said Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik. Contacts between our governments have been very active recently, and this aids bilateral economic relations. This is an extract from the speech made by Toshikuni Yahiro, chairman of the Japan-Poland Economic Committee and president of the Mitsui company. We have noticed a positive attitude toward and an interest in questions concerning the restructuring of the Polish economy, Nikodem Musyzynski, chairman of the Poland-Japan Economic Committee and director of Polish foreign trade company "Elektrim," said, inter alia.

These views were expressed on 23 April, the 1st day of the 12th plenary session of the Poland-Japan and Japan-Poland Economic Committees in Warsaw. These are partnership organizations set up at the beginning of the 1970's by the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and the Association for Trade with Socialist Countries (SOTOBO). As nongovernmental organizations representing economic circles, the purpose of the committees' activities is to formulate proposals and requirements promoting the expansion of economic cooperation and to submit them to authorities in both countries.

In the opinion of the Polish side, a factor that restricts and sometimes prevents the conclusion of contracts is the continued absence of developed financial relations. According to what Minister Wojcik said, the key to the development of cooperation on a level approrpriate to the interests, possibilities, and potentials of both countries lies in financial and credit relations. Poland is interested in Japan becoming involved in introducuing export-oriented changes into our economy. This could take the form of involvement in modernizing certain sectors of the Polish economy on a joint venture basis. A separate area of economic cooperation could be involvement by Polish firms in Japanese construction of industrial facilities in third countries.

The views of the Japanese side were set out by T. Yahiro, and one element in his speech that merits attention is that he considers it realistic to expect trade to reach $250 million this year. Particulary noteworthy was the statement that the Japan-Poland committee has stressed to the Japanese Government that it is necessary to grant Poland financial and credit concessions.

The session was attended by Japanese Ambassador Susumu Matsubara and Jerzy Szopa, vice president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade.

MALINOWSKI OPENS TWO-DAY SEJM MEETING 6 MAY

LD061337 Warsaw PAP in English 1309 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 — The Sejm has just started its two-day session whose agenda includes: a report of the special commission concerning the deputies' draft laws on constitutional amendments, social consultations and referendum, and also the government's information about the implementation of the laws safeguarding industrial safety and hygiene of work. It also includes deputies' question time.

The debate was opened by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner present among the audience. The speaker said that a motion suggesting personal changes in the Council of Ministers had been filed with the Sejm Presidium and, consequently, a respective item is being added to the agenda. The special commission's report was delivered by deputy Roman Pillardy.

POLITBURO ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 28 APR SESSION

AU041607 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr-1 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed preparations for the 1 May celebrations on 28 April. Faithful to workers' traditions, we will welcome this day as we do every year, in a festive spirit and with parades and rallies. We will provide evidence of our international class solidarity; we will honor the warriors of the revolution and the veterans of struggle and work. We will express our profound respect for all those who express their patriotism through their exemplary daily discharge of duties and who are building a better future for socialist Poland.

Participation in Labor Day celebrations will be confirmation of and support for socialist renewal, the policy of national accord, further democratization, effective guarantees of social justice, and essential economic reform solutions.

The Politburo welcomed the fact that many citizens had participated in the social pledges. Thanks to their work, cities and districts are being tidied, neglected parks and gardens have been beautified, and much has been done for the natural environment residences and workplaces. In addition, commodities of great value have been produced. The Politburo sincerely thanks all those who have performed social work for the country.

Let 1 May become an expression of recognition for solid work, energy, and initiative for the public good. Let it be a day that manifests the struggle for progress and peace in the world and a day of rest at dances, concerts, and excursions.

Politburo members who visited workplaces last week have reported at length on the talks with work forces, which indicated the problems that cause concern, doubts, and much criticism among them.

The subject matter of the lively discussions in workplaces was varied, ranging from general political and economic topics to personal affairs. The principles of the second stage of the economic reform, the conditions for quickly implementing these principles, the dangers posed by old habits, fear of the risk involved in making changes, and a routine approach to one's duties were discussed.

The interlocutors referred to the preparations for the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, to the work style of primary party organizations, and to the still insufficiently militant party work within workplaces. There was much and frequent criticism of the faulty structure of wages and bonuses, especially since the principle of "as you work, so you shall be paid" is not being strictly observed. The reasons behind production difficulties and the low quality of parts, components, and materials were examined. The possibilities of more energetic scientific-technological and organizational progress were also considered. Loopholes and inconsistencies in regulations that prevent the maximum use of individual and collective initiative were pointed out.

Concerning the social and living conditions of work forces, those that were most frequently discussed were the state of housing construction, work safety and hygiene, and preparations for summer vacations. The tasks of factory trade unions were also discussed.

Many workers who regard the party as a spokesman for human problems asked party leaders for help and intervention in their professional and social affairs.

Conclusions from the visit have been passed on to the relevant government bodies and party cells. They will be carefully examined and used to adopt a stance or make suitable decisions. These conclusions were formed during visits by Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries to the following plants and institutions: the Nowotko Steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzycki, "Unitra-Rema," the R. Luxemburg Plant, "Polkolor" in Warsaw, "Rafamet" in Kuzia Raciborska, the Warsaw Industrial Optics Center, the Lubin Fiber Optics Center, the Marie Curie-Sklodowski University, Gdansk Docks, "Zabkowice Erg," the State Farm Combine in Glubczyce, the "HPC" cast iron foundry in Srema, "Stalbud" in Wolomin, the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops in Nowy Sacz, and other places where talks were held by representatives of the Central Party Auditing-Control Commission and heads of Central Committee departments.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the materials for the Fourth Central Committee Plenum, including the draft report. This plenum will deal with an increased role for and more effective action by PZPR primary organizations [POP].

Primary organizations and party aktivs are taking a direct role in the preparations for the plenum. Discussions are taking place on the subject of the Politburo theses. These discussions have animated the work of many POP's. There is a search for new and better ways of fulfilling the leading role and service of party organizations in solving the problems of the communities in which they function.

The subject matter of the upcoming plenum has aroused a great amount of interest among nonparty people. Many POP's have organized open meetings attended by nonparty people, many of whom spoke at them, expressing their opinions about problems that should be of party interest.

An opinion poll held among almost 3,000 POP and factory committee first secretaries has provided valuable information. The results of this poll permit a better view of the problems involved in the functioning of POP's and in improving their work. Seminars of POP first secretaries on party work among individual professional milieus have taken place in all voivodships. The Academy of Social Sciences has organized a scientific conference on this subject.

Members of party authorities at all levels, party lecturers, and party committee political employees participated in the discussions of the Politburo theses and in formulating the results of these discussions.

These people attended meetings in numerous plants and institutions where material for the fourth plenum and conclusions on how to improve the work of POP's were presented.

As a result of months of work, rich source material has been gathered that illustrates the work of the POP's. This material has been included in the draft report and other fourth plenum documents. It has been decided that the plenum will meet in the second half of May.

The Politburo examined a program for an explanation-consultation campaign concerning the second economic reform stage. This campaign was opened with publication of the second stage theses.

Economic restructuring is a complex process, the Politburo said. It requires an understanding of difficult necessities and a departure from deeply-rooted ideas and schemes of action. Primarily it is a chance to improve the quality of life, remove the obstacles to development, and bring about better-organized and more productive work, enterprise, greater initiative, and the satisfaction of social aspirations. Indicating and consistently removing the barriers is the essential goal of the campaign.

The theses will be published among the workers' class, intelligentsia, leadership cadres at all levels, scientific and technical circles, and the trade union movement. What is particularly necessary is clear and picturesque ways of presenting the proposed changes, their effects, and the expectations within them. The changes created by the reform should be readable and comprehensible. Careful and penetrating examinatin of the voiced remarks and postulates is essential. This permits close and permanent contact with the workers' class, working people, and individual professional groups and milieus. It is also important to know how to support and liberate all initiatives appearing during discussions.

An acceleration of the changes and a radical increase in the effectiveness of reform mechanisms require new ways of presenting information on the country's economic situation, industrial branches, and workplaces. Work forces must have enough information to form a picture of the economic situation of their enterprise. This is essential to make competent assessments of the decisions taken in factories, and it should be a factor that encourages the reform, as well as the democratization and openness, of sociopolitical life.

The education and explanation campaign concerning problems of operational efficiency should be transformed into consultations during which answers will be provided to several, clear, fundamental questions about the rate at which changes are taking place, including, inter alia, prices and income policy, the scale of reductions in subsidies, and so on. This is all the more justified because various, although transitory, problems may arise before equilibrium is attained. But accelerating radical changes will yield dividends in the form of grater availability of goods and an improvement in the quality of living conditions. The campaign should indicate the effects of external factors limiting the national economy and promoting an inappropriate attitude toward duties on the part of some plant employees and managerial staff. This particularly applies to inefficient management and the failure to identify reserves. Lists of enterprises threatened with bankruptcy ought to be published every quarter. It is necessary to disseminate in an extensive and concrete manner the experiences of enterprises that operate well, solve reform tasks efficiently, and make comprehensive use of reform solutions. The Politburo deemed it necessary to conduct an information and consultation campaign aimed at making it possible to introduce modified principles for the operation of the national economy by 1 January 1988.

The Politburo indicated that the main task for the mass media in connection with this campaign is to increase the number of reform supporters. The results of consultations and social discussions ought to enrich the content of the second stage, give precise form to the solutions of the second stage, and facilitate the accumulation of opinions and the making of substantive and socially justified decisions.

The Politburo stated that youth is a special, natural ally of the planned reform-oriented changes. They provide young people with an opportunity to fulfill their ambitions. The Politburo calls on young people to play an active role in the consultation campaign, to display initiative and inventiveness, and to give active support to the process of accelerating changes in the economy.

The Politubro examined and highly appraised the results of the working visit of friendship paid by Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The talks held and decision reached during the visit mark the consistent implementation of the strategic line adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress, the line of the comprehensive development of cooperation and the strengthening of friendship with the USSR. The talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev held during the visit were of particular importance for the realization of these intentions.

The exchange of information on implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, and the review of issues concerning Polish-Soviet cooperation and key issues in the international situation showed once again that there is complete concurrence with regard to views and assessments.

The Politburo noted with satisfaction that current Soviet-Polish cooperation is characterized by a rapid tempo, which fully satisfies the needs of the new stage in the development of mutual relations in all areas.

The Soviet strategy of restructuring and acceleration agrees with the Polish policy of socialist renewal; it provides it with a new impetus and creates a climate for the extensive development of fraternal relations between our parties and countries.

The declaration on Polish-Soviet cooperation in the fields of ideology, science, and culture is an event of historic significance in contacts between our parties and states.

The declaration and the detailed program accompanying it set out the substance and prospects for Polish-Societ relations in the entire sphere of political and intellectual life. Implementation of the decisions contained in the declaration and the program for developing cooperation in the field of superstructure -- understood broadly -- will strengthen ideological unity, enhance the substance and forms of collaboration, and contribute to deepening the friendship between our peoples. The framework for contacts between people, social organizations, and trade unions is being expanded. As a result, the current forms and substance of cooperation will be intensified.

The decisions concerning economic and scientific and technical cooperation, with special stress on direct production ties between enterprises, that were reached during the visit will have a great impact on the further development of bilateral economic relations to the advantage of both states and peoples.

The Politburo recommends that party echelons and organizations take all necessary steps to ensure that the documents signed and the decisions reached are implemented. The Politburo asked the government to rapidly put into effect the proposals stemming from the visit concerning the economy and administration.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the course and results of the official visit paid by Zbigniew Messner to the Arab Republic of Egypt and approved its results.

The visit was an expression of the policy of strengthening and developing friendly relations -- on the principle of mutual advantage -- with all Arab states. It coincided with the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Poland and Egypt.

The Politburo positively assessed the talks held and the decisions reached. They will help expand cooperation between both states in many fields and improve the climate in international relations.

SEJM CONDUCTS 'INTENSIVE WORK' ON REFERENDUM BILL

AU221736 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17-20 Apr 87 p 5

[Report on speech by Sejm Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki at the Sejm session in Warsaw on 16 April: "First Reading of Bill: Changes to PPR Constitution"]

[Text] On 19 March this year there was a first reading of the bill on social consultations and on referenda, which 115 deputies had submitted to the Sejm. This bill's basic principles gained the Sejm's full approval, and an extraordinary commission was entrusted with the task of examining the bill in detail after a comprehensive debate. Now the commission is performing intensive work to improve the bill on the basis of numerous opinions from deputies and advisory bodies. One of the first problems to emerge during the commission's work was the problem of making the institution of a referendum constitutional. The commission has approached this matter with great caution since, in cases like this, the argument that the Constitution should not be submitted to frequent changes must be observed. But while recognizing the need for a stable constitution as the basis of law and order, we could not ignore the teachings of constitutional law, nor the opinions of advisory bodies -- the team of Sejm advisers, the Sejm Socioeconomic Council, and the Council of Ministers' Legislative Council. Completely independent of each other, these bodies adopted a uniform stance vis-a-vis this issue, and approve a suitable amendment to the PPR Constitution.

So, considering all the pros and cons, the extraordinary commission decided to submit to the Sejm a draft amendment to the Constitution. I wish to limit myself to basic arguments that in the commission's opinion justify the need to make changes to the Constitution in accordance with a new version of Article 2 as suggested in the bill. This article, and especially in the first paragraph, which says that "the working people exercise state authority via their representatives," leaves no doubt that the basic form of authority in the PPR is meant to be indirect, representative democracy, and that this authority is to be exercised mainly through a system of representatives bodies like the Sejm and the people's councils. Although the Constitution also defines certain forms of suprarepresentatives democracy such as social consultations, these are -- and this ought to be firmly stressed -- merely forms of direct democracy. For they do not enter the sphere of sovereign powers by the Sejm and people's councils.

The difference between these forms of democracy and the institution of popular voting (referendum) is that we wish to regard the results of a referendum -- if the conditions foreseen in the bill are fulfilled -- as binding on those representative bodies that have called for a national or local referendum within the scope of their authority. [paragraph continues]

This institution of "referendum," or "popular voting" as our legislation called it in 1946, is a new and different political institution. Creating it purely by legislative means would obviously be inconsistent with Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution, if not against it altogether. Some of the extraordinary commission's members believed we should try to avoid this lack of consistency.

One must remember that the Sejm has organized a system for checking to see that laws are constitutional out of the need to preserve consistency. This also applies to the resolutions adopted by the Sejm. Therefore, it is necessary to avoid the kind of legislative situations likely to raise doubts and require settlement by the Constitutional Tribunal.

The extraordinary commission has also considered the fact that while introducing new institutions to the Constitution and retaining its complete concern for the stability of constitutional rules, the Sejm has always believed it is the political significance of a proposed solution that should be the dominating factor. An example of this type of conduct was the introduction of the State Tribunal to the Constitution, with the simultaneous passage of a law. Another example was the Constitutional Tribunal, which forestalled by 3 years a law containing the relevant political solutions. Incorporating referenda in the Constitution would make it clear that it is not a hasty or temporary solution we are concerned with, but an institution of major political significance, and would leave no doubt that we are concerned with an exceedingly important step in developing socialist democracy.

In these solutions, one also cannot ignore the fact that socialist constitutionalism is devoting increased attention to the institution of referendum. This is illustrated by the 1977 USSR Constitution, which says that "the supreme affairs of state life are submitted to nationwide discussion, as well as to nationwide voting (referendum)." Currently a law on ways of holding a referendum is being prepared in the Soviet Union, and there are social discussions on the draft resolutions of regional authorities. The institution of referendum is also contained in the Constitutions of Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

In its aim to enhance people's rule, socialist constitutionalism represents a dominant legal view on a world scale whereby in modern states containing millions of people direct democracy may supplement and enrich representative democracy, if only for technical reasons and to make the exercising of state authority more efficient; but it cannot replace it altogether.

According to the bill on amending the Constitution, Article 2 of the Constitution would read: "The working people exercise state authority:

1) via its representatives who have been elected to the PPR Sejm and people's councils by means of universal, equal, and direct suffrage, and by secret ballot;

2) by means of a referendum."

In addition, the Constitution would receive a new Article 3 reading: "The rules and procedure for holding a referendum are to be determined by the law." Deputy Zawadzki stressed that the extraordinary commission proposal he had presented specifies that it is a point of departure for further work on a constitutional amendment concerning referenda.

LABIN COAL MINERS' STRIKE CONTINUES 6 MAY

LD061815 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Labin, May 6 (TANJUG) -- Production in the pits of the Rasa coal mine in Labin, Istria, with around 1,700 employees, did not resume today, after coming to a complete halt yesterday. The latest development is that the mine's workers' council today appointed a commission to propose measures for a higher remuneration of the miners working in the pits. The council also adopted a proposal that an internal regulation banning the use of housing construction credits outside the Labin commune be abolished. The decision will enable a significant number of miners coming from the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina to build homes or buy apartments on credit back home.

Rasa miners went on strike on April 8 this year.

The mine's workers' council today also appointed a commission which will review the demands for the dismissal of the mine's director, and indicated the possibility of administration personnel cuts. The council confirmed that the miners who have failed to respond to a call to return to work will not be discharged, but it left open the question of how the lost work days are to be made up for.

The workers' council decided that working days missed in the virtually one-month strike should be treated either as days without pay or counted as the strikers' vacation for the current year.

The miners will tomorrow get their lunch coupons, too.

The workers' council decisions indicate a possibility for an agreement between the mine management and the striking miners. The workers' council also decided to hold a referendum on May 8 in which the employed in the Istria mines will declare, in a secret vote, whether to continue or stop the strike, as well as decide on the method of settling the questions which originally caused the strike.

A 100 per cent pay rise, a dismissal of the mine management, a reduction of the number of mine administration employees and the possibility of using housing credits outside the Labin municipality are the striking miners' chief demands.

TANJUG NAMES CANDIDATES FOR SFRY ASSEMBLY POSTS

LD061223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly's Commission for Nominations and Appointments today confirmed nominations for the SFRY Assembly's top posts with a 1-year mandate. Dr Marjan Rozic, delegate from Slovenia, was confirmed as candidate for the post of the president of the SFRY Assembly, and Zivan Marelj, delegate from Vojvodina, as candidate for the position of the assembly's vice president.

Omer Kurpejovic, delegate from Montenegro, is a candidate for the post of president of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, and Ramo Alihajdari, delegate from Kosovo, for the post of the Federal Chamber's vice president. Drasko Popovic, delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina, has been nominated as president of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, and Marko Matkovic, delegate from Montenegro as the chamber's vice president.

Explaining the candidates list, the commission's members stressed that the candidates are prominent sociopolitical workers whose work so far has guaranteed that they will be successful in occupying the very responsible positions in the country's supreme delegate body. In addition, they have all gained a reputation through their work in the assembly as delegates of their republics and provinces.

The vote on the nominations will take place on 15 May. At their joint session delegates in the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will endorse the candidatures for the SFRY Assembly's president and vice president, while at their separate sessions the chambers will elect their own presidents and vice presidents.

POLITIKA ASSESSES 1986 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU041738 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 87 p 5

[Excerpts] (TANJUG) -- It is unfortunate that despite all political and economic efforts made last year, the economy has continued to receive a smaller and smaller share of national income. In the share of that "cake," the economy received 61.5 percent, or 3.9 percent less than in 1985. One could say that the continual decrease of the economy's share of that income has gone beyond the critical point and that its financial recovery is almost impossible without new loans bearing high interest rates. This was stated by Dimitrije Tasic, director general of the Social Accounting Service, in his talk with TANJUG journalists about the final accounts of the Yugoslav economy for 1986. [passage omitted]

Last year personal income rose 8.5 percent in real terms. Considering very unfavorable relations in the distribution of income, one can rightly ask, Tasic pointed out, whether these incomes were really earned. This is best shown by a sharp increase in personal incomes at the end of last year. The average personal income in the last quarter was 115,157 dinars, while for the year as a whole it was 84,522 dinars.

According to accounts, 2,306 work organizations ended last year with losses. Their number is slightly smaller than in 1985, but the losses totaling 633.8 billion dinars are almost twice as big. The current losses make up one third of the money which the economy provided for accumulation and reserves out of the net revenue. [passage omitted]

The total financial results of our economy are chiefly the consequence of inflation. This is why we have such a high nominal increases in all important indices.

The operational costs of our economy would probably have been smaller, particularly the cost of interest repayments, had the turnover of money been greater. Data show that Yugoslav enterprises need 148 days on average to turn over the dinar, which is another reason why work organizatons have been facing a shortage of money. Last year the economy was supposed to pay banks 4,258 billion dinars as interest on borrowed money.

Among the total increase of 80 percent in stock, the stocks of unfinished and semi-finished products showed the greatest increase, 95.6 percent. There was also stockpiling in shops -- 89 percent. The stocks of raw materials were increasing at a slower pace -- 71 percent. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN CURRENCY, DINAR SAVINGS REPORTED STABLE

AU041914 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Apr 87 p 1

[J. Kesic report: "Dinar Savings on Increase"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Apr -- The liquidity of banks in the first quarter this year is satisfactory and on a higher level than at the end of 1986. But the liquidity of both the economy and banks in Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo is very low. In Montenegro, for instance, giro accounts did not have even a positive zero [pozitivna nula].

This was stated by Dusan Vlatkovic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, at a press conference held today. Vice Governor Boris Konte and Vukasin Markovic, general director of the National Bank of Yugoslavia also were in attendence. [passage omitted]

During the first quarter of this year, foreign currency savings remained the same as they were for the same period last year; savings have neither increased nor decreased. At the end of last year these savings amounted to $10 billion or 4,655 billion dinars. [passage omitted]

Answering the journalists; question about whether dinar savings are decreasing, Vlatkovic said that despite the existing anxiety, neither foreign currency nor dinar savings have dropped. In January and February dinar savings increased by as much as 40.3 billion dinars, while in March they increased by 24 billion dinars. Although we thought that this saving would be lower, it is in fact the same amount as in the first quarter of last year. [passage omitted]

FEDERAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MONEY SUPPLY

AU041734 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- We find ourselves in a strange situation, not knowing whether to criticize executive organs for not implementing the agreed policies, or to be kind because if they had, the consequences would have been even more serious. This is how Stanko Radmilovic, Vojvodina's delegate in the Federal Assembly's Credit and Monetary Policy Committee, described in brief the essence of today's discussion on monetary policy as part of the review of economic trends at the beginning of 1987.

At the time decisions about the joint monetary and credit policy were being made, at the end of last year, this committee was warned that the economy in the first quarter of this year would not be able to sustain the increase of 4.5 percent in the money supply and 5.5 percent in bank loans. The data on the significant overstepping of the tight monetary limit clearly prove this. Instead of the money supply increasing by 153 billion dinars, it increased by 405 billion dinars, or 10.7 percent. According to Vukasin Markovic, general director of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the planned increase in the money supply was exceeded 2.6 times over.

However, if this increase is compared with the nominal increase of the social product, one can conclude that a sharp monetary cut has in fact been made, and that the money supply is 2.5 times smaller. Something similar has also happened to bank credits. According to decisions made, they were supposed to go up by 400 billion dinars but in fact increased by 678 billion dinars. This was caused mainly by credits for preparing exports and for agriculture. These two sectors alone received loans worth 480 billion dinars. [passage omitted]

MIKULIC REPORTS ON DIFFICULTIES IN DEBT PAYMENTS

AU061653 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr, 1, 2, 3 May 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Branko Mikulic at the LCY Central Committee plenum in Belgrade on 29 April]

[Text] Between 1981 and 1985 Yugoslavia repair $9.257 billion of its debt principal. At the same time we raised new loans which, not counting refinancing, amounted to $13.101 billion, or $3.844 billion more than the amount of the repaid principal. In the same period $9,607 million was paid as interest on loans, which makes our net outflow over those 5 years $4,763 million.

Last year we repaid $2,752 million of the debt principal and used only $1,293 million in new loans. This means that our balance was reduced by $1,459 million. If one adds $1,934 million in loan interest repaid to the principal repaid, one can conclude that the net outflow last year amounted to $3,393 million. It must therefore be quite clear why we had difficulties in payments to other countries in the first quarter this year, particularly in approving funds for active exporters.

All together, in the past 6 years we repaid $23.550 billion of the principal and interest and raised $14.394 billion in new loans, which makes the net outflow $9.156 billion. However, due to changes in exchange rates, the debt was reduced by only something over $1 billion.

DEBT AGREEMENT FOR 1986-88 SIGNED WITH NORWAY

LD042222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav and Norwegian Government officials signed in Belgrade today an agreement on the consolidation of the Yugoslav debt to Norway for the 1986-1988 period.

The agreement covers the reprogramming of a part of the Yugoslav debt to the amount of some 80 millon Norwegian kroner.

PERSONAL INCOMES RISE AVERAGE 104 PERCENT

AU041710 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 87 p 5

[Excerpt] (TANJUG) -- According to Social Accounting Service information, personal incomes in the first quarter of this year increased by 104 percent compared to the same period last year. The biggest percentage increase was in Slovenia, 130 percent, while the lowest was in Macedonia, 79 percent. Personal incomes in Bosnia rose 94 percent, Montenegro 92 percent, Croatia 103 percent, Serbia 97 percent, Kosovo 92 percent, and Vojvodina 102 percent.

In terms of the branches of the economy, the biggest income increases were received in banks and other financial organizations, 118 percent. [passage omitted]